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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 40.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the New York Observer. FACTS RESPECTING SLAVERY AT THE

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1847. Messas. Editors.—Will you permit me, through serous friends at the North, on one of numerous friends at the Actual, of the of ost delicate and exciting questions of the What I have to say shall be said kindly. On a question of such magnitude as slavery—in-lying as it does the interests of millions, and it

ring as it does the interests of millions, and it ye, the destiny of two continents, I should presume to lift a pen, were it not that my op-manies of a personal and intimate acquaintance in the subject have been somewhat peculiar. g a native of New England, and imbibing Being a native of New England, and the I did at an early age, an utter at horrence of the residue afterwards nearly twenty years did at an early twenty years tem—resking afterwards nearly twenty years different slave States—travelling frequently and ensirely in every State in the Union, where slave slave slave and popular assemble of both colors—miding in the promotion of bath Schools and Bible classes among the else-conversing freely with master and slave.

pecting the relation they sustain to each other, the feelings of mutual dependence and attachnis between them—together with seven years' satisfies between them—together with seven years' sidence abroad, listening to the most exciting deaces on the subject, in Exeter Hall, London, and sewhere—and now a resident of New York, there every variety of opinion is freely discussed, and, though last not least, never having had any commary interests whatever involved in the question, may, perhaps, entitle my remarks to as much discussion as those of many others who have deration as those of many others who have travelled south of Mason's and Dixon's line. The o ject of this letter is simply to correct me erroneous impressions, as to the real char-

me erreneous impressions, ser of slavery in this country.

The prevailing impression at the North is, that a cruel treatment of the slave, and his consequent sufferings, are such as to demand his immediate emancipation. This is one of the most constant of the m ons urged, why we should take no time ousult the future good and interests, either of master or the slave. And to deepen the imon, the most frightful pictures of sufferings nelly have been drawn, and held up to the ation, till the heart has become sick, and very name of slave is associated in the mind hall the horrors of the 'middle passage,' and racks and tortures of the inquisition. Now, hall due respect to the opinions of others, I do w that such impressions are not in accordance

On this subject the Southern character is either at understood, or grossly, though I would hope contentionally misrepresented. Bold and chivalus as is a Sou hern man in a contest with his usls, nothing is more despicable in his eyes than petty tyrant, who exhibits his prowess only in dicting wrongs and injuries upon the belpless of unprotected. Naturally high-minded, noble of generous in feelings and sentiments, he is and magnanimous and kind in spirit towards his

As a general fact, I doubt whether there can be and a close of neonle in the world that suffer ess, mentally or physically, than the courses pages aton of the South. None, who have fewer cares d troubles; who wear happier faces; are more al and merry—and who sing louder and sweeter to they. For the truth of this, I appeal to every man who has visited the South, and examined this pet for himself, with an unprejudiced and an partial mind. Exceptions I know there are, these no more prove the general truth on this bject, than do the convicts in the penitentiaries New England prove that all the old Puritans of at land of steady habits are grinding in the pris-Hence, when a Northern man enters miliarity and kindness between master and rvant, he exclaims with wonder, 'where are the ag whips, the scourges, the groans and tears, of inch I have heard so much?' And often have I ve, at behold ing the ecstacy of joy, with which these dependa long absence, seizing his hand, and seeming to to with each other in manifesting their love and attachment to him. And while writing the fore-soing sentence, I have had to lay aside my pen, to n to a touching incident, that illustrates the agh of this attachment, and has drawn tears

my own eyes.

idren, on learning my name, and remembering at I was a warm friend to the colored people, me to see me, and wished to know, ' if I had not ern to her old master's house, more than twenty cars ago?' On reminding me who he was, I an-vered in the affirmative, and then inquired of his and that of her mistress. She burst into bars, and after struggling with her feelings for some time, she replied, 'My dear old master and tress are both in heaven, and it is only about line months since my poor mistress died—and oh! shall never forget the day she was buried; when returned from the grave, I thought my heart sould break—yes,' said she, 'for more than thirty years, we had bowed the knee together in praye earth-but thank the Lord, she exclaimed, 'I shall meet them in beaven!' On inquiring present mistress was, 'Oh, I live with m own children, added she, for I have nursed har children, added site, "for I have nursed har from an infant, and bless God she is a Christian to," Yes, continued she, 'the Lord be praised, I hink all my own children are Christians too—ase of my sons is a preacher, and we are all trying to follow the good advice of our dear old massive to the continued of the continued to nistress, that we may meet them in heaven. In order to test the strength of her attachment to the family, I asked her, if she would not like to be free. No freer than I am, said she, 'it is my mistress' pleasure to please me, and my pleasure to please her.—I stay with her in the city in the winer and second strength of the stay with the strength of the stay with the strength of the stay with the strength of the strength o and go out to the plantation, and stay with my children in the summer—and hear my son reach, and do as I please—and what more can I want in this world?' When this old Christian wher left me, I asked myself, whether it would a kindness to tear her away from all bar attachents and early associations, and run her off to ada to die in want and penury under the misorly would be ample compensation for all the food and raiment, the care and affection she now enjoys, and in which she is so perfectly contented and happy? And whatever may be the opinions of others. ra, I was satisfied in giving to her Paul's 'obey your master in the Lord, for that is ce, obey your master in the Lord, for that is ren, that God may prepare them for still richer sessings, which I believe he has in store for your ation and your people.

Another erroneous impression at the North is, that the Southern slaves are pushed, and driven, and ever-worked; but the truth is, that one white laborer at the North performs more labor than any two slaves at the South. And this accounts for the feat the same statements are supplied to the same statement. the fact, that runaway slaves are never known to enter the field, and work shoulder to shoulder with the white man. He knows full well that the white man. He knows full well that the cut of labor that satisfied his Southern master. will never satisfy the close, calculating man of the North. Hence, the shoals of these idlers that swarm about the outskirts of our Northern cities, a few of whom become ostlers, barbers, hack-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

drivers and the like, while the majority plunge into the deepest dens of pollution and vice, become vagrants, and live and die a curse to themselves and society. The purieus of New York, and Southwark of Philadelphia furnish ample testimony to this fact. And the plain, incontrovertible truth on this subject is, that the slaves of the South, as a class, are better previded for, enjoy more complete and such a pernicious example be set oticed, and such a pernicious example for the rising generation.
A FRIEND OF THE SABBATH.

drivers and the like, while the majority plunge into the deepest dens of pollution and vice, become vagrants, and live and die a curse to themselves and society. The purificus of New York, and Southwark of Philadelphia furnish ample testimony to this fact. And the plain, incontrovertible truth on this subject is, that the slaves of the South, as a class, are better previded for, enjoy more comforts, are more temperate and virtuous, come more in contact with religious truth, are more susceptible of its influences, and more contented and happy, than the free colored population in any part of our country. And many are the instances, known to me, of runaway slaves writing and begging permission of their master to return home, declaring they have been decived, and in some cases, where their seducers have left them to utter destitution and wretchedness, their masters, rather than receive them back, send them money to supply their wants. Now, this by no means proves slavery to be right, it only proves that immediate, indiscriminate, and unconditional emancipation, without any recard to the fluver good of the slave. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN HARWICH. We learn that the speeches made at this Convention were of a most violent and abusive character. A rantipole abolationist, by the name of Pillsbury, made himself peculiarly conspicuous by the most outrageous attacks on public men, the clergy, the government, and in fact every body and every thing wiser and better than himself. According to his theory, what, little virtue and mornity there is his theory, what little virtue and morality there is discriminate, and unconditional emancipation, in the country is monopolized by himself and his without any regard to the future good of the slave, is radically wrong—it is an injustice to the slave. But, if in sympathizing with the suffering slave, our minds can find any relief by contraste, we morality, they greatly mistake the character and without any regard to the future good of the slave, is radically wrong—it is an injustice to the slave, is radically wrong—it is an injustice to the slave, our minds can find any relief by contrasts, we challenge a comparison of his condition in this land of ease and plenty, with that of the ignorant, vicious, famishing millions of the lower classes all over the papal world, and in every point of view, whether we regard their temporal comforts, their religious instruction, or the standard of morality among them—our slaves are vastly their superiors. And if we go still farther, and draw a comparison between the African here, though slaves, and intelligence of our citizens .- Yarmouth Register.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the ranting abolitionist, has en elected to the House of Commons. capital he employed to get into Parliament will carry any man there, viz: an intense hatred towards, and calumnious abuse of, the people of the United States.—Olive Branch.

THE LIBERATOR.

between the African here, though slaves, and their brethren in their native land, in all their cruel barborism and beastly degradation, we see almost

an infinite advance in their character and condition

and to the eye of faith, it is the harbinger of still

Yours, &c., E. N. SAWTELL.

TION.

politically constitutional; but there is a more pow-

class are learned, conscientious, and most politic

ex animo, in the fullest sense, without equivocation or mental reservation, the propositions on the subject of southern slavery so ably defended and triumphantly maintained by Rev. R. Fuller, D. D.,

the ministers and members of both the Baptist churches in this city, and he will enter immediately upon a systematic and energetic, and, we trust, a true and faithful performance of the duties of a

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN CHARLESTON.

Thus speaks the Southern Baptist:

LETTERS FROM SCOTLAND KIRKEALDY, Aug. 15, 1847.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

richer blessings.

In a word, the history of the world does not furnish an instance of a people that have emerged from a state of perfect barbarism into that of com-DEAR FRIEND-By this post I have sent you a parative civilization, more steadily and rapidly, have the African slaves that have been transported to this country; and their present condition, whether it relates to the comforts of this life, or to the hopes of that which is to come, is infinitely better, more tolerable, and more desirable than that of three-fourths of the population of the Non-Conformist newspaper, in which you will see infinitely better, more tolerable, and more desirable than that of three-fourths of the population of the globe. But what does all this prove?—that slavery is right? Not at all—it only proves that many a tender heart has been made to bleed over miseries that have had no existence—they have been weeping in despair, while they should rejoice in hope. They have been ready to curse God and die, while they should here they have been ready to curse God and die, while they should here they have been ready to curse God and die, while they should bless thim, and tive, trust in Him, and the while they should bless thim, and tive, trust in Him, and the trust in this wretched world, there of the rights of man, and by the bold and uncomis misery enough to satisfy the most morbid appetite without the aid of the imagination, and that the true friend of the slave is he, who regards his future good, and by patient perseverance is endervoring to prepare him for freedom, and prepare him a place to enjoy it. In farther confirmation of this, we shall furnish a few facts in our next. the poll, (being upwards of 4000,) points out the election of the Tower Hamlets to be the greatest triumph for sound principles that has been achieved ALARM FOR THE CHERISHED INSTITU- throughout the country. It will earry with it a moral weight that will strike terror into the enemies of our principles, and will be a powerful means The fact is most charingly palpable, that a crisis in the history of Southern Curistians may not always the history of Southern Curistians may not a which renders it to imperious duty of all Southern Christian patriots to meet promptly and energetically. All the indications are that the time is at hand when Christians at the South must assume higher responsibilities. There is not published beyond the limits of the South, a book, pamphlet, review, magazine, tract, periodical, or newspaper.

review, magazine, tract, periodical, or newspaper, whether religious, political or commercial, which is not tinged more or less, if it be possible to introduce the subject, with something bearing directly or remotely against the Southern Social System. The poisonous influence of such insidious infusion are Alexander Campbell and J. Henshall, who of principles, antagonistic to our institutions, into the popular mind, and especially if instilled into the mind of the rising generation, will eventually be felt. The principles of our institutions have been demonstrated most ably to be scriptural and great majority of the people of Scotland, and there erful influence exerted upon the sentimentality of a people, which undermines gradually, almost impeople as to the principles of these men. The perceptibly, but not less certainly, the foundations of public opinion. We feel too secure. We are not adequately sensible of our dangers. Dangers warning the public against them. Campbell and -it must not be disguised; and it behoves warning the public against them. Campbell and there are—it must not be disguised; and it behoves
Southern Christians not only ecclesiastically and
religiously to prepare themselves for self-protection, but politically to maintain that balance of
Jesus Christ and his apostles admitted the right of power which is now, more than ever, in our politi-cal history, dangerously jeopardized. We are no alarmists, and yet a note of alarm cannot be too soon or too loudly sounded throughout the whole slaveh ding territory. Enemies are in our midst consequence of those assertions and admissions. consequence of those assertions and admissions, of they belong to all nations—they are untiring and which they appeared quite confident, and were willing to take up any man upon their accuracy, our cal, some religious, some infidel, some unprincipled, but a more dangerous and most numerous and Anti-Slavery Society, challenged Campbell (he beand ingenious, and are doing the mischief. Let us prepare for the worst.

'The opinions you hold in America as the leader This of a sect—the opinions which you have published in church has secured the pastoral services of our brother, Rev. Timothy G. Freeman, as a supply until next autumn. Brother F. comes to us from been a slaveholder yourself, and did not relinquish it Massachusetts, the old BayState, professing to adopt because of its sinfulness, but for other reasons—and the fact that you hold religious fellowship with slaveholders, appear to me to render it necessary that you shall not be permitted to quit the capital of umphantly maintained by Rev. R. Fuiler, D. D. Scotland without receiving a public challenge to So far, his labors have been highly appreciated by vindicate, in the city of Edinburgh, and before a the ministers and members of both the Baptist Scotland without receiving a public challenge to So far, his labors have been highly appreciated by Scottish audience, the position which you occupy in ly regard to American slavery. . .

That challenge I hereby beg respectfully to are pro tempore, in pulpit preparations and efforts, and more especially in strictly pastoral visitations.—

Charleston paper. sent to you, and declare that I am prepared to maintain that your position and opinions, on the question of American slavery, and slaveholding, are at once 'No little fuss has been made 'down East,' be- ungodly, unchristian, and inhuman.'

States, were recently sold at Washington—and yet in every one of the New England States white men and women may be and are sold or leased at auction. It is a very common thing in New England to bring passpers into the shambles and knock them off under the hammer. Campbell held a meeting in Edinburgh last Friday evening, to explain his views on the subject of slavery; and of this meeting the Edinburgh Post

The above was clipped out of some paper, name not recollected. The hit is a good one. Despicable as was the act of the U.S. Government, the custom of New England, above mentioned, is scarcely less so. These infernal practices speak loudly for National Reform.—Young America.

From the Yarmouth Register.

T E SABBATH—SHALL IT BE MADE

VOID?

It is well known that we have a party or sect among us, who renounce the sacredness of the Sab-We are glad that this person will, however, no It is well known that we have a party or sect among us, who renounce the sacredness of the Sabbath. This party during the last week held in Harwich a meeting which was notified through the public papers, and called an 'Anti-Slavery Contention.' This meeting was continued through the Sabbath, and brought together hosts of people of all ages and seets, but mostly of the young and thoughless. The day was spent in all respects as a public holiday, in riding in every direction, from morning to night, together with other amusements. Tents were erected for selling all kinds of articles which are usually sold at places of merriment, not

which are usually sold at places of merriment, not excepting spirituous liquors. No pretence was set up of its being a religious meeting, but merely for issued a placard, of which the following is a copy:—

PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND, BEWARE!

Mr. A. CAMPBELL, and his colleague Mr. J. HENSHALL, from Virginia, U. S., are at present lecturing throughout Scotland on Christian Union; and, as the people of this country ought to be very cautious in entering into Christian Union with persons whose general principles are unknown to them, they are hereby warned against holding Christian fellowship with these gentlemen, until they have ascertained from them their views upon the all-important question of SLAVERY!

Mr. CAMPBELL asserts that Slavery, considered in itself, is not sinful—is not opposed to the principles and spirit of Christianity—and that the Saviour and his Apostles sanctioned the practice of man holding property in man; and he admits that he ls in religious fellowship with Slaveholders—that the Churches with which he is connected in America receive some of these INHUMAN Mr. A. CAMPBELL, and his colleague Mr. J.

in America receive some of these INHUMAN TYRANTS into Communion—and further, that in these Churches the Black and White Members d not sit together—that, in fact, the NEGRO PEW System is rigidly adhered to.

AGAIN. Here is one of the laws of Virginia, the State om which these gentlemen come:

All meetings of Slaves at any meeting-house, or at any school or schools, for learning to READ or write, in the day or night, shall be deemed an unlawful meeting. —Virginia Code of 1819.

We find in the Winner Landling and State of State

What have these men done to get these infamous laws abolished? What have they done to
loose the bands of wickedness—to undo the heavy
burdens—to let the oppressed go free?

For the sake of suffering humanity—for the sake
of the THREE MILLIONS OF YOUR FEL-

of the THREE MILLIONS OF YOUR FEL-LOW-CREATULES groaning under the cruel bondage of American Slavery—People of Scotland, see that you do not in any way countenance that abominable system; beware lest you, in any degree, sacrifice your well-known Anti-Slavery principles, by apparently assenting to the absurd opinion of these men on this matter. Protest against their pro-slavery vews—tell them that you can have no connection with them, until they go home and urge upon ther Slaveholding brethren to cease to do evil, to learn to do well, to seek judgment, and to do evil, to learn to do well, to seek judgment, and to EMANCIPATE ALL THEIR SLAVES! Kirkealdy, August 13, 1847.

What an insult to the people of Scotland for men o cross the Atlantic to teach them christianity, and yet so very ignorant of the first principles of it, viz., they will be in a position to lecture upon 'christian union, but not till then. They very much mistake the character of the people of Scotland, if they ing. They hold the opinion that every individual his will, is a man-thief, and guitty of one against most infamous sins that it is possible to commit, and

The following is an extract from the 'Millennial Harbinger 'for April, 1845, of which Mr. Campbell acknowledges himself the author:

4 la the simple relation of master and slave neces 'Is the simple relation of matter and stave decreasarily and essentially immoral and unchristian—as that, for example, of the adulterer and adulteress? We are clearly and satisfactorily convinced it is not. It would be, in our most calm and deliberate judgnt, a sin against every dispensation of religion-triarchil, Jewish, and Christian—to suppose that relationship of master and slave was in its very the relationship of master and slave was in its very nature and being a sin against both God and man.

but many regulating it. It is not, then, we conclude,

Sunday! Oh! how the Commission rejoiced, when informed that two Railway Companies had resolved not to carry out the pale mechanic and the pining seamstress from the smoky city, to look for once in seven days on the blue of God's heavens, and on the flowers with which He hath begemmed the fields. Much they cared for the violation of a formal observance; nothing for the imbruting of their million sisters and brothers.

Cunningham has been created Principal of the Free Church College, and Candlish joint Professor of Theology! What a pair of D. D.'s!! The Theology of the former is, that Anti-Slavery is of the Devil' ! of the latter, that, ' God has placed men in such circumstances where it would be a sin to emancipate their slaves '!!

Before this letter reaches you, Henry C. Wright will be on his homeward voyage. Calm seas and prosperous gales be with him, and a happy meeting with his beloved friends.

Yours for oppressed Humanity, RICHARD THURROW.

SELECTIONS.

We find in the Winyan Intelligencer, published at Georgetown, South Carolina, the following notice: 'The poor laborers on Black River, and in that

neighborhood, are in a state of starvation, many of them being without corn or meal, and none of them having meat. The occasion calls for the aid of the charitable, and efforts will be

Who are these 'poor laborers?' Who are these 'poor laborers?'
There is a class of poor whites in the Carolinas, and most of the Southern States, peculiar in character, and unknown generally to the country. They are called Sand-hillers. They are so called because they cluster together in the poorest regions, and there live by hunting, fishing, raising a little stock, a making tar and charcoal, and attending to poultry. They are very ignorant. Not one out of fifty can read or write; and what is worse, they change not, as time winnows down the old and supplies their places with the young. As is the sire, so is the son.

And these Sand-hillers are as peculiar in dress yet so very ignorant of the first principles of it, viz.,

'Do unto others as re would wish others to do unto
you?' Let them go back to Virginia, and unite with
the abolitionists of the North in endeavoring to strike
the country dawntrodden slave and then but when using them wearing the coarsest kind, with slouched hats of cheapest texture, having no blood in their cheeks, their eyes black, and their hair lank, they are as distinct a race as the Indian. think that they will be gulled by sophistry into their views upon slavery. The people of this country are a fee-living free-thinking people; and Campbell & Co. may rest assured that no cant, no sophistical reasoning, no Jesuitical humbugging, will deter them from their purpose, or alter in the slightest degree their well founded views upon man-steal. And it is this class to whom the Georgetown Intelligeneer alludes, we conclude, when it speaks of

How came they in their present condition?

Their history is quickly told. It is a sad one

Their history is quickly told. It is a said one, and we can never think of it without sorrow.

LETTEL FROM RICHARD THURROW.

EDISBURGH, (Scotland,) Aug. 17th, 1847.

Dear Frien:

Scotland his arisen in its anti-slavery might; the Rev. Alexaneer Campbell, of Virginia, U. S., has landed on quishcres to indoctrinate us with his peculiar theological views. Unluckily for him, but culiar theological views. Unluckily for him, but luckily for the cause of freedom, he made Edinburgh the place of his first preaching in Scotland.

Hardly had he made his presence known, when the following placard was posted up over the whole city:

*CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH—REWARE!

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, Virginia, U.S. America, his been a slarcholder, himself, and is still the defender of man-stealers!

The following is an extract from the 'Millennial They made their location in neighborhoods where

They made their location in neighborhoods where neither large nor small planters could molest them. They got where they could live without being disturbed, or worried by the continued sight of slaves. Now and then you will find a few of the more debased sort gathered close by towns; but generally they are some ten, or fifteen, or twenty miles back. What the land would yield which they call their own—for often they 'squat,' as the phrase is, on the State's or other's property—it is difficult to say. But the best of it on an average would not reon the State's or other's property—it is difficult to say. But the best of it on an average would not re-turn ten bushels of corn to the acre; the most of In May of the same year, he declares further, it not one verse in the Bible inhibiting it, but many regulating it. It is not, then, we conclude, but many regulating it. It is not only it is but five. They grow sweet potatoes, melons, a little cotton for home use, and now and then a bag, or half a bag for market. But things are where they are, because slavery, with its biting social evils, beat them away from the richer soil, and have a subject to the many regulating it. It is not one of the part of

is biting social evils, heat them away from the richer soil, and keeps them hopelessly down and closest would but needlessly trespass on your space.

In the evening of the day the above appeared, Campbell held one of his desotional meetings, and, during his discourse, told the audience, that the placard was a tissue of falsehoods. Now it so happens that, before the placard was printed, James Robertson, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, along with two friends, called on A. Campbell, and read over to him the extracts that were afterwards printed. The American Divins frankly admitted the sentiments to be his.

James Robertson, immediately, on being informed of Campbell's charge of falsehood, issued another placard, exposing the lying cunning of Dr. Campbell, along with a challenge to him, to defend his position with regard to slavery. Alas! the vaunted conqueror of Robert Owen qualled before the antislavery power of Ediburgh. He did not meet Robertson, but delivered a lecture on slavery, defending it from the Bible. The audience listened impatiently to his blasphemy, for upwards of two hours, and he made his exit amid groans of abborrence and disgust.

The Anti-Slavery Society has been informed to his intended route through Scotland, and has sent forward the 'Beware' placard to the towns and larges which he is to visit. He is sure of a warm reception. He will return to America, and tell his brother divines that Scotland, and has sent forward the 'Beware' placard to the towns and bematch when the 'Beware' placard to the towns and he made his exit amid groans of abborrence and disgust.

The Anti-Slavery Society has been informed to his intended route through Scotland, and has sent forward the 'Beware' placard to the towns and whet then? asked he, eyeing us, as if suspicous that softened were always to the subject of slavery, and segards him as a moral nuisance.

The Commission of the Free Church (a charch Court laving equal authority with the General Assembly) has just risen. Not one word has been said abou

TAll men are born free and equal-with tain natural essential and unalienable rights-among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Three millions of the American people are in hains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commod By Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave arents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub ican, (!!) America every year.

IF Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. IT Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

(I) The existing Constitution of the United States is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 873.

present condition. They will not labor in the field while they think it degrading; nor become artizans or mechanics while slaves are such. As for educating them, scattered as they are, the effort seems almost hopeless! Up and down the river where these 'poor laborers,' that the South Carolina paper talks of, live, and all around Georgetown, there are large rice and cotton estates. Many of the owners of them are very wealthy; a majority rich. Yet there is no sort of connection, or sympathy between these planters and the Sand-hillers! They are as far apart as two races well can be. We speak now of social separation; for we are sure the moment they heard the 'poor laborers' were starving, these planters did what was necessary, and more, to relieve their wants. But, we clear coming time will find them as they are now—alone, ignorant, degraded; tho victims of a blighting curse!

—alore, ignorant, degraded; the victims of a blighting curse?

The condition of these Saud-hillers illustrates the effect of slavery in its extreme, or when pushed to its farthest limit. Take one town, near the centre of South Carolina, and make a line for ten miles south of it along the river on one side, looking three miles back, and we question whether you will find over ten planters! They have each from one hundred to two, three, four or five hundred slaves! Many of these slaves too, are mechanics! Necessarily, therefore, the towns wane, the poorer classes emigrate, as well as the young and enterprising; and the ignorant, or Saud-hill class, escape to the barrens for freedom! according to their notion of it.

So much for the 'poor laborers' of Black River and its neighborhood! for the unfortunate Saud-hillers of the Carolinas!

From the Salem Register, 13th.

EMANCIPATION IN FRENCH GUIANA.

EMANCIPATION IN FRENCH GUIANA.

We learn from Capt. Clark, of the brig Romp, arrived at this port on Thursday, from Cayenne, Aug. 5, that great excitement prevailed there when he left, in reference to the abolition of slavery.—The facts appear to be as follows, according to documents furnished to us by Capt. Clark.

It is known that, since the Revolution of 1830, the French Colonies have a Representative Assembly, called the Colonial Council, which is elected for five years. This Council votes the local expenses, and expresses opinions upon all questions which concern the Colony and upon those matters which can only be determined by the home government.

For some years the great question of the aboli-tion of slavery has strongly agitated the proprietors of Guiana, which is a small, weak Colony, although possessing a vast and fertile territory and all the resources which must, one day, make it a

flourishing country.

The most intelligent of the planters are persuad-The most intelligent of the planters are persuaded that it is necessary to effect a transformation of the social condition of their laborers by relying upon the government, so that the end which the mother power desires (the freedom of the slaves) may be attained with the least possible agitation and difficulty.

Some others of the planters, fewer in number, but whose violence of science compensates for their

Some others of the planters, fewer in number, but whose violence of action compensates for their weakness, are striving to oppose all idea of an agreement between the past and the future, and to maintain as long as possible slavery on its ruins.

The Colonial Council of Guinna, composed of sixteen members, reckons a minority of four sup-white matter and the discussions for the Colony, these last channed arway voice of the country was for them and not for the majority of the country.

By means of memorials and protests, sent to the French Ministry, they have contrived to hinder

Py means of memorials and protests, sent to the French Ministry, they have contrived to hinder the putting into execution of a law which appropriated 50,000 francs for elementary instruction in Guiana, necessary to commence, with the concurrence of the planters, the measures of a reform

sible to prevent bereafter. In the meantime, the French Chambers and the Government have passed new laws, which greatly modify the ancient servitade—the duties of the of the slaves considerably reduced. Those of the of the shaves considerably reduced. Those of the planters who were yet honestly laboring under an illusion have been enlightened, and the general elections to renew the Council, which took place on the 20th of July, 1847, have given a brilliant manifestation of the sentiment of the country.

All the opposition members have failed before the electors, and their strongest partisans, who aspired to the Assembly, have met with the same fate.

The advocates of wise and reasonable progress The advocates of wise and reasonable progress, who composed the old majority, have all been reelected, and only one opinion is now found in their Colonial representation. It must be hoped that some good will result therefrom, both for the prospeity of the Colony and for the realization of the emancipation of the slaves without violent mea-

The next advices will be looked for with solici-

From the Ram's Horn.

There is a heresy—a most dangerous and death-dealing heresy—prevalent among both white and colored people in this land, in regard to the aboli-tion of slavery. It may be best expressed in the language of its own choice, to wit: 'Slavery will be abolished just when the Lord shall will its abo-lition. That white persons, especially pro-slavery be abolished just when the Lord shall will its abolition. That white persons, especially pro-slavery
ministers, and hypocritical Doctors of Divinity,
should use this miserable cant, does not excite my
surprise as much as my indignation; but that colored persons should be gulled and lulled into a
state of indifference about their rights on such a
plea, fills me with unmingled mortification. It is plea, fills me with unmingled mortification.
a delusion and a stare, to think that Almighty will undertake for us any farther than we under-take for ourselves. His work is done; ours alone remains to be done.

God's work is as complete in the moral and in-

remains to be done.

God's work is as complete in the moral and intellectual elements of creation as it is in the physical works of creation, and we have as much right to expect that he will make the corn to grow and give us an abundant harvest, without effort on our part, as to expect that we shall be a free and happy people, without effort on our part. If there be one thing in our people which I abominate more than another, it is their everlasting praying for blessings which they are unwilling to labor for. I remember, when a slave, I used 'to pray that the Lord would give me freedom. I prayed thus three years, and was as far from getting my freedom in that way the third year as the first; and I might have prayed in slavery until this time, had I not 'prayed with my heels.' Our works must be consistent with our prayers, otherwise they are an abomination before God. We shall redeem the slave at the South, and obtain equal rights at the North, just so soon as we have faithfully used those means which God and Nature have placed within our reach, and not before. The days of miracles have passed. Truth, Love and Justice are the instruments of resistation, and 'the only is free whom the Truth. Truth, Love and Justice are the instru Truth, Love and Justice are the instruments of salvation, and the only is free whom the Truth makes free.' The Almighty will not make the ignorant intelligent, the degraded respectable, the drunken sober, nor the indolent industrious. In these respects man is to work out his own salvation, and God will bless him in the effort.

Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate,

Yours, F. D.

Faom an Edinburgh paper. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AND AMERICAN

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh was held on Monday evening, in Brighton Street Church, called by the Anti-Slavery Society, for the purpose of reviewing a speech delivered by Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, at a public meeting in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Friday last, and also mass everal resolutions in connection with the to pass several resolutions in connect

gentleman.
Councillor Stott was called to the chair, and, having made a few introductory remarks, introduc-ed the Rev. James Robertson, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Robertson anid—The object which I have in view in appearing before you is to state the true positions and opinions of the Rev. Alexander Campbell of America, in so far as these opinions and that position refer to the question of slaveholding. The gentleman whose position and opinions are to be reviewed is by many years my senior. This I shall try not to forget, either in the manner or the matter of my statements. Be it known, then, that Mr. Campbell is the founder and the acknowledged leader of a class of professing Christians. The adherents of this party, called, I believe, Campbell the control of the c ites or disciples, are most numerous in the Southern and Western States of the Republic. There are a few of them in Great Britain and in Ireland, and some of them I believe in Edinburgh. Mr. Campbell, speaking in the name of his brethren, declares that they take the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, as their guide in faith and practise. This party, I believe, are termed essential Baptists, that is, they hold that a person must be immersed in water in order to obtain the person and freeigness of their God. Disapprent pardon and forgiveness of their God. (Disapprobation.) Mr. Campbell declares that none can enjoy the peace of God, or the hope of forgiveness, but those who are horn of water, or improved for but those who are born of water, or immersed for the remission of their sins. I quote from the Biblical Repository of 1840, and I believe this is one of the peculiarities of the sect of which Mr. Camphell is the leader. He is come over to Brit-ain for the purpose of promoting his views upon theological, ecclesiastical, and ritual matters; he theological, ecclesinstical, and ritual matters; he had a right, and is at perfect liberty to do so. I am asked what right I have to interfere with him in the propagation of his views? My answer is, that he was once a slaveholder, and is at present the ally and friend of menstealers. I deem it right that the people of Britain should be fully aware of this gentleman in regard to the important question of American slavery. I took such steps as would compel Mr. Campbell to divulge his views are reference to slavery and absycholding; and as in reference to slavery and slaveholding; and as the complains bitterly of the treatment which he has received in Edinburgh, I shall state all I have done, and shall leave my fellow-citizens to pronounce an opinion on my conduct in this affair. Mr. Robertson then detailed, at great length, the results of several interviews which he, as the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, had had with Mr. Campbell. He had ultimately challenged Mr. Campbell to discuss the subject of slavery be-fore an Edinburgh audience: Mr. Campbell declined accepting this challenge, assigning as a reason his previous engagements, and stating, at the same time, that he was not atraid to avow his opinions before any community, as they were contained in the word of God. He further stated that, were be to take up the same ground as the Auti-Slavery So-ciety, and declare that slavery was condemned in the Bible, and that slaveholders ought not to be admitted to the communion of the church, the whole south would be up against him, for they were all of the opinion that the Bible sanctioned the relation of slaveholder and slave. Mr. Robertson then stated that he asked Mr. Campbell how it then stated that he asked Mr. Campoen how it came to pass that they were so very anxious to prevent the slaves from getting hold of the Bible, for, if they were taught to read and understand the Bible, they would certainly submit humbly and penceably to slavery, if the Bible sanctioned the relation. Mr. C. answered for himself that he was in favor of abolition on certain terms and in certain conditions. Mr. R. then read the following extract from an article on slavery, written by the President of the college to which Mr. Campbell belongs and sublished in a work Mr. Campbell belongs, and published in a work entitled The Church as it Is, published in Boston in 1847:- Thus did Jebovah stereotype his approbation of domestic slavery by incorporating it with the Jewish religion, the only religion on earth that had the Divine sanction.' Mr. R. then read several extracts from the writings of Mr. Campbell, in which he endeavored to point out the necessary relation between the slaveholder and the slave; he then referred to the challenge which he had given to Mr. Camphell, and to the sneaking, shuffling manner in which he had met it. Mr. R. stated that he was wall uncus the subject publicly, and not by writing, as he wished to conduct it, but he had recourse to a despicable shuffle to alter the words of the letter which was sent him. Mr. R. then read some extracts from a letter received from a friend of Mr. Campbell's, Baptist, concerning

opinion in regard to slavery, before they are per-mitted to instruct us upon anything else. (Great applause.)

Dr. Barby then proposed the first resolution. (See advertisement for resolutions.)

Mr. Hunter then proposed the resolution, regretting that Mr. Campbell refused to accept the chal-

Mr. Campbell's views on the negro pew system. This letter stated Mr. C. was in favor of the negro

hat he would not on any account sit et meat with colored man. Mr. R. said, I want this fact to be

known throughout Scotland, England, and Ire-land. I have no doubt that certain gentlemen in

Dublin will not forget it, and I feel quite sure that my triend Isaac Nelson, in Belfast, will take care

of him in the north; Ireland will do her duty. I

ask this meeting to say whether Mr. Campbell has been misrepresented, or whether anything has been

know, that if they shall come to this country to en-

lighten the public upon any subject, that they shall be challenged and brought to the bar of public

quotations given in our previous placard writings being the judge. I wish slave-inisters and slaveholding apologists to

pew. He stated on the morning of Tuesday

ting that Mr. Campbell refused to accept the challenge, as the cause of truth and humanity would
thereby have been forwarded.

Mr. Russell, a young gentleman, said to be a student, came forward, and with much sang froid defended the system o. slaveholding. He read various passages from the Bible to substantiate his conclusion. Mr. Robertson supplied him with the following one which he essued not to have fallen in lowing one, which he eemed not to have fallen in He that stealeth a man and selleth him, if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death.' Mr. Russell continued his exposition amidst great disapprobation, arising chiefly from the fact of his reading from a version of the Bible translated by Dr. Cempbell of Aberdeen, and dif fering very much in its phraseology from the au-

Another young man, named Hamilton, rose fo ose of expressing his dissent from the res-It turned out, however, that he was neither in favor of one party nor another, and being charged by some of the andience with being an infidel, he wrought himself up into a monstrous fury, and was with difficulty brought to a calm potion by the timely intervention of the chairman. Mr. J. R. Reid proposed the third resolution. Mr. James Gulland seconded the motion, which

was carried unanimously,
The Chairman having made a few remarks, con

gratulated the meeting upon the manner in which they had conducted themselves.

A vote of thanks having been passed, with great acclamation, to the chairman, the proceedings terminated at 10 minutes to 12 o'clock.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Among the new members of the House of Com-Among the new members of the House of Com-mons, chosen at the late election, we notice the name of George Thompson, the Abolitionist and Radical, who is returned by the Tower Hamlets constituency, London, by a larger majority than ever was before given to any man in England.

Thompson is remembered by many pe sons, an English writer against slavery, who lectured several places in New England, but found publiopinion against him and went home. The N. Y. Express says, 'his greatest political capital is his intense hatred and alumnious abuse of the Unit ed States, and its people.' It is but fair to add that Thompson was actively engaged in opposing a war with us about Oregon, and labored efficient ly in procuring the passage of the East India

Tr The versatile John A. Collins is editor of the

From the Pennsylvanian. LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANNAN ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

WASHINGTON, 25th August, 1847.

States, is the immovable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of abolition. Northern Democrats are not they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and leave the question, where that instrument has left it, to the State wherein slavery xists. Our fathers have made this agreement ith their brethren of the South; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, to carcel this solemn compact. The Abolitionists, by their efforts to annul it, have arrested the natural progress of emancipation, and done great injury to the slaves themselves.

After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. Jefierson, and when the State of Missouri, which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress, threatened the dissolution of the Union.—This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri compromise, slavery was 'forever prohibited' north of 36 deg. 30 min.; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even the security of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri compromise should be extend-ed to any new territory which we may acquire from

Mexico.

I should entertain the same opinion, even if it were certain that this would become a serious practical question; but that it never can be thus nsidered, must be evident to all who have atten-

ively examined the subject. Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 deg. 30 min, nor indeed of any portion of it, North or South, is adapted to slave labor; and, beside, every would be there afforded to the slave cape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south 36 deg. 30 min, which will be chiefly o r fellow-citizens from the Eastern Mintery within its limits. In regard to New-Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has been already settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to re-establish slavery.

and to distract and possibly destroy the Democratic rate likeness of the author. party, on the ascendancy of whose principles and measures depends, as I firmly believe, the success of our grand experiment of self-government.

From the Christian Citiz

Such have been my individual opinions, openly and freely expressed, ever since the commencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible Democracy of Old Berks.—I, therefore, beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:-

The Missouri Compromise,-Its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion. Its extension in 1848 to any new territory whi h we may acquire, will secure the like happy result. Yours, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Charles Kesaler, Esq. President, and Geo. F. Spayd, and Jacob Livengood, Esqs. Secretaries, &c. &c.

very, and the duty of immediate emancipation,' was sufficiently full and explicit. The avowal of such a belief meant something in those days; the name was a test whereby men's souls were tried. elleth in him, and he in God.' Such a confession, then proved a sincere and strong attachment to the principles of Christianity. Who will pretend that it is of any value now and here as a test of character. He is a bold man who would venture, in Christendom openly to deny this fact, the confession of which was once so fraught with peril. A per few centuries, perhaps not one, nassed away that the control of very few centuries, perhaps not one, passed away, ere the Church found that she needed other tests than this to determine who were worthy to be baptized in the name of Jesus, and each succeeeding age has been furnished, in its peculiar develope ments, with new and needed tests of Christian

Thus has it been with the name of abolitionist, since the commencement of our enterprise. At first, an anti-slavery profession so marked a man of woman as odious in the community, that there was little danger of its being assumed by any, save those whose souls were inspired with ardent love for the slave, and deep reverence for Right. If any others, moved by the beauty of its theories, or the loftiness of its practice did assume it, they soon fainted under the heat and burden of that day of labor and peril, and, quietly, they 'went out from uni', and appears and renown, even among its enemies, and repeated and renown, even among its enemies, and the receives and freely good speaking at the meetings. Wim. W. Brown, the figitive slave from Missouri, spoke in the name of abolitionist lost much of its odium, and the State, who have not yet sufficient moral and the sufficient moral a has it been with the name of abolitiontst, went far to relieve that Convention of any imputs

courage to wear it ever on their brows. Hated, it still is, by many, but despised no longer; opposition it still meets in many a form, but how different is that opposition from that which first assailed it they can tell who faithfully served in the earlier campaigns.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

WASHIEVES, 25th August, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the receipt of your kind invitation to unite with the Democracy of Old Berks in their Harvest Home Celebration, to be held at Reading, on Saturday, the 28th instant.—I should esteem it both a pleasure and a privilege to be present on that interesting occasion; it is, therefore, with regret that I have to inform you, that my public duties during the present week will render this impossible.

I rejoice to observe that the glorious Democracy of 'Old Berks' are buckling on their armor, and preparing for the approaching contest. It is long since any State election has involved such important consequences for the Democracy of the Union, as the approaching election for Governor of Pennsylvania. On its result may robably depend the secondarcy of the Democracy of the Union of other States are winnessing the contest with intense anxiety. The field is a fair one; our candidate well tried, able, and honest; and he has been regularly nominated by the party. Should he be defeated, the attempt will be vain to explain the tense anxiety. The field is a fair one; our candidate well tried, able, and honest; and he has been regularly nominated by the party. Should he be defeated, the attempt will be vain to explain the decision of the ballot-boxes in any other manner than by admitting that the Whigs have the majority. Our candidate for Caral Commissioner is, also, above all reproach, both personally and politically, and is eminently qualified for the duties of that important office. If, under such circumstate, and then, at the eleventh hour, quietly steal a march upon us, as they he e done in some other States, is the contest, emphatically, he that is not for us is against us. I do not apprehend defent, unless our wily foe should first hull us into security by making to extraordinary public efferix, and then, at the eleventh hour, quietly steal a march upon us, as they he e done in some other States, is the contest, and then, at the eleventh hour

'THE CRISIS.'-A friend recently put into ou hands the prospectus of an Anti-Slavery paper with the above name, to be published in Mounds-ville, Marshall Co., Virginia, under the editorial care of Anson Berkshire, assisted by one or more corresponding editors. It will be issued weekly at \$2 00 a year. From information derived from another source, we understand that the direct aim of this enterprise is to procure the passage of a law authorizing each county to vote on the abolition of slavery within its own borders. The movement is encouraging as indicative of the pressure of anti-slavery truth upon the South; and however it may be received, whether with favor or opposition, it

NARRATIVE OF WM W. BROWN A Fugitive Slave Written by Himself, and for ale at the Anti-Sla Office, No. 21 Cornbill, 1847.

seminate anti-slavery principles among that le. That it may be carried forward thus, and

cannot fail, if wisely conducted to make a go impression upon the southern mind, and do mu

impression upon the

That it may be

The recommendation which accompanies the of Mr. Brown's statements. It is writen in a style and manner almost as winning as that of De Foe's books, and it obtains a peculiar held on the feelings on account of our proximity to the scenes which are narrated.

It may be reiterated, until language shall be wor out, that we of the Free States have nothing to do with Slavery; but still there remains the word of God to condemn all such justification. There is not a slave at the South but what is there by our permission. We may rest contented under broad shield of a parchment, which has bee wrong from the first, and despise the teachings of prophecy and of revelation; but there is a time coming when the perfect rectitude of God shall scatter the weak pretences and excuses of man, and present the naked truth, concerning slavery, to the thousands and tens of thousands, to their utter

mazement and condemnation.

Mr. Brown's book cannot fail to interest that the young may posses it, and to this end we should be glad to have it introduced into our parish libra-

NARRATIVE OF WM. W. BROWS, a Figitive Slave witten by himself. Boston: published at the An-ts-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. 1847.

Mr. Brown is an Agent of the Garasonian Ant Mr. Brown is an Agent of the Garaconau. Slavery Society of this State,—a capible and worthy man,—and has furnished a highly graphic and interesting sketch of his personal experience of the woes and wrongs of American Slavely. The nar-They are themselves, in a large porportion, a colored population; and among them the negro does not socially belong to a degraded race.

The question is, therefore, not one of practical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate the needle of different portions of the Union from each.

The book contains something over 100 pages, is The book contains something over 100 pages, handsomely printed and embellished with an acc We hope it may be

From the Christian Citizen

A NARRATIVE OF WM. W. BROWS, a fugitive lave, written by himself, is upon our table. It is r slave, written by himself, is upon our table. It is a work of thrilling interest, and believing as we do, that every publication of this kind tells favorably upon public opinion, and tends to hastn the time when the slave shall be free from his boids, we commend it to the perusal and patronage of our readers Mr. Brown is an able, earnest advocate of the right of his enslaved brethren, and is making, we are glad to know, a good use of his Freedom, to which he is indebted not so much to the 'genius of sur institu-tions, as to the swiftness of his heels.'

EQUALITY !- The Rev. M. M. Clark, a colored gentleman, minister of the African Methodist Epis-copal Church, states that he has travelled in Brit-From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

WHAT IS, AN ABOLITIONIST?

There was a time when the adoption of the antisedefinition, as given by our early standard writers, 'a believer in the inherent sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of immediate emanciation.

The Liberty Party convention held in this town on Wednesday, re-nominated S. E. Sewal and J. M. Brewster as their candidates for Govern-There was a time, also, when the name of Carastian was a test of character, and the life of him tory to John P. Hale and closing with an interest who bore it was its true-definition. When the assumption of this name made one the subject of cited and almost acrimonious debate. The latter part was finally stricken out by a large majority, and the resolution then passed. The division of the conception into two factions, the one under the earlier into two factions, the one under the or and Lieut. Governor. A resolution commenda-tory to John P. Hale and closing with an indirect when it insured to him the scorn of those whom he had respected, the hatred of his own household of Leavitt and Cummins, and the respected of the convention into two factions, the one under the end then, indeed, it might be a few to the convention in the convention of the convention of the convention in the convention of the convention of the convention in the convention of the conventio he had respected, the hatred of his own household of Leavitt and Cummins, and the other composed of the supporters of Gerritt Smith and the Locker shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God port convention, was very apparant. One of the dwelleth in him, and he in God.' Such a confes- delegates declared, in our hearing, that the 'Lock

> The Anti-Slavery Convention in Harwich has been made the theme of rebuke by the editors of the Register and Patriot, and by a correspondent of the former respectable journal.
> We were not in attendance upon the Convention, and have no intention of taking up the pen in its defence. But in conversation with an esteemed defence. But in conversation with an esteemed woman who was there, we heard remarks which

THE LIBERATOR : | use it for their own emancipation? They have no-

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

CHATTEL SLAVERY AND WAGES SLAVERY. Of all the cants that are canted in this canting world,' (and their name is Legion,) there are few worse, and none more disgusting, than that which places the Chattel Slave and the Free Laborer for ages in the same category of wrong and of misery. In the last number of 'Young America,' the organ of the National Reformers, the editor speaks of 'the dwarfish idea of changing the Chattel Slave, with a sort of home, and a master to stripe his back, into a wages slave with no home at all, compelled to scour the country (at the risk of being farmed out as a vagrant) in search of a landlord and of a master to stripe his belly.' One hardly knows whether it was a happy mixture of the two. An acute feeling must be that penned it have of the value of personal by this time that the abolitionists are enything but liberty, and a nice perception of moral distinctions ! And, yet, he is a Reformer, forsooth! Yea, verily, and a National Reformer! And of the party of which he is the oracle, Mr. GERRIT SNITH is the Candidate! For this very article is written to persuade the Third Party to make Mr. Smith theirs Truly, as we believe we have said once before in this same concatenation, Politics, like Misery, makes men acquainted with strange bed-fellows! We should not have thought it important to draw

attention to this particular exposition of the Anti-Slavery idea, had we not sometimes heard something to the same effect, from men as incapable, we believe, of the coarse selfishness of its spirit as they are of the vulgar brutality of its expression men, the very warmth of whose zeal against all wrong and oppression has led them to confound things very distinct from one another, to see Slavery in Poverty, and the 'Sum of all Villanies' in the least of its details, or rather where none of them are to be found. There seems to be no particular sympathy between Associationism and Land Reform in certain essentials, each thinking its own fulfil ment the necessary antecedent of the other; but we believe they both agree in vastly exaggerating the evils that environ the life of the white laborer, while they strangely undervalue those that crush the minds as well as the bodies of the chattel Slaves This we do not wonder at in those who look at these things from the point of their own selfish interests; but, we confess we are surprised that men who have ever stood upon the Mount of Vision to which Anti-Slavery has attained, should suffer from such a confusion of images.

Wherein does the resemblance consist between the laborer for wages and the laborer for stripes? They each produce materials for human consumpthere the likeness ends. The analogy would seem to be as well grounded on the fact that they both live by bread and breath. What is it to be a Slave ? It is, to be deprived of all control over life and conduct. It is, to be at the absolute disposal of another. To eat and drink and work and go and come, at the irresponsible bidding of a master. To hold 'all the charities of father, son and brother,' the endearing relations of wife and child, at the beck of the ca price, the passion or the interest of a natural enemy. It is to be a passive tool, instead of a free agent, of the acquisition of property, of improvement in condition, of cultivation of mind, without recognized political or civil existence. In short, to be the property, the belongings of another, and reduced, as far as man can accomplish it, to the condition of a domestic animal, of 'a beast that lacks discourse of reason!

What is there in the condition of the most de alent or opportunity, rise to a higher social position? who may have been indiscret enough to have become is he chained to the soil? Are his movements de- entangled in the meshes of the Wilmot Proviso. pendant on the will and pleasure of another? Has he not freedom, if he have will and opportunity, to made his name celebrated, that Slavery should no cultivate his mind? Is the light of religious and be permitted in any Territory hereafter to be ac. secular knowledge quite shut out from him by penal quired, and he being a Democrat, and the opposition Statutes? Can any power take from him his wife of the South not being fully anticipated, many Demhe not ' lord of his presence,' at least, though he the indefinite extension of Slavery. The Whigs, may be lord 'of no land beside'? If it be affirmed almost unanimously, went in its favor, at first; an that, though nominally possessed of these rights, they have not as yet, made any very general repu and thus distinguished from the Slave; still, in point diation of it. This was a demonstration which the abject a dependant on his master, as permanently ocal manner. It was an attempt at intimidation on degraded in his social position, as little master of his the part of their vassals which was of evil ensample, the Slave, we meet the assertion with a simple and proved, even in the enthusiasm of its first novelty; a flat denial.

there, Capital owns Labor, whereas in a Free Counin point of fact, laborers are accustomed to change their employers and their employments, when they can be gainers by it. The immense annual emigralocomution. Is their social status and their opportu-Arkwright, and Burns, and Gifford, and Cobbett, Whig History of the next twelve months. and the multitudes besides from the ranks of labor, who have acquired wealth, social distinction, polititween the two classes.

We have illustrated our position, thus far, by comof the English operative, because the greater hard. their perglexities are at an end! ship of his condition, and the mightier obstacles he the white American laborer. But when we come to poses, sure of compassing them in her own good examine the state of this last in the light of this theory, its absurdity becomes even ludicrously appawrongs, and establish a better state of things by the North is on its knees in an extacy of thanksgiv POLITICAL ACTION! Stares 'voting themselves ing! So it has ever been, and so it will be farms,' and altering the laws of the land by their Slavery gravely helps herself to the oyster, one another in the street without laughing in each and most graciously extends a shell to each of th other's faces, like the Roman Augurs, at the recol- great parties, who receive the boon with rapturous laboring men in America are slaves, whose fault tution which makes such a state of things as inevi-

But in themselves, that they are underlings!"

is so with the chattel Slaves? It is, undoubtedly, true, that the relation of lab er and employer may be the occasion of an undue the latter over the former. This infin influence of ence may be used to impair the independence of thought and action of the operative. It is, unque tionably, a hard thing, as the world counts hard, for a man to put his bread in jeopardy for his principles. But this is a state of things by no means confined to the manual laborer. Ministers and law yers and physicians and merchants and editors and teachers and authors are all proportionably dependant upon those whose wants they supply. And persons of all these classes have been called to as severe trials to maintain their integrity, against the was the spirit of a Slave or of an Overseer that influence of those on whose favor they depend for gave this expression to this thought, or whether it bread, as any operative in a manufactory. We apprehend that the world knows pretty well

> men of one idea. It is their notion that Anti-Slavery, instead of being 'fragmentary,' is all-compresive, and includes the cure of all the evils of human condition. Far from limiting their vision to tacking chattel slavery, the insolent foe of labor they are assaulting all its minor wrongs. The abolitionists reverence labor, which those upon whose language we are animadverting insult and degrade, and seek to raise it from its lowest estate. Free La. bor, they believe, can never be duly honored as long as Slavery exists. Therefore, they feel that they are honoring and helping the one most effectually in giving themselves to the destruction of the other. They perceive that the abyse that yawns between the humblest free laborer and the slave is as great as that which separates Aim from an Astor or a Van-Renssalaer,-nay, infinitely greater, for the one is mpassable, while the other is not-and they refuse to class them together, while they strive for the practical recognition of the great principles in which the interests of both are involved. Besides what we have just suggested as why w

repudiate the doctrine of the substantial identity of wages-slavery and chattel slavery, we have two other reasons which fortify us in our rejection of it And the first is, that we never knew a white laborer, however degraded or ignorant, that sought for the relief of chattel slavery from his sufferings, although it has always been open to him, being entirely su perior to the prejudice of color; and we never knew an intelligent one that did not look upon the assertion of the identity or similarity of the two conditions, in the light of a personal insult. Does Young America believe that among all the starving million of Irish peasantry and English operatives, he could persuade one to exchange his wretched condition tion, or work them up into a consumable shape, and for that of the 'fattest and sleekest' of the slaves of Henry Clay? Should he ever seriously make the proposal, we imagine nothing but the bodily weakness of the party addressed, would save him from a personal chastisement for the affront. Our other an cillary reason is, that of the many, once abolitionists, who have received this doctrine with one or two signal exceptions, such as William H. Channing and John A. Collins, not one has retained any practical interest in the movement, while almost all have be come its enemies. Judging the tree then by all It is to be a passive tool, instead of a free agent, these its fruits, we pronounce it to be evil and only without the rights of locomotion, of choice of labor, evil, and one that cannot too speedily be hewn down and cast into the fire .- q.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

In another part of this paper will be found the letter of Mr. Secretary Buchanan on the Wilmot Proviso. It well deserves the epithet of Statesman like, which has been freely bestowed upon it, in the sense in which the word is understood in this graded and dependant free laborer compared with country, of an ingenious concession to Slavery of all this? May he not choose his employer? May he it wants, under the appearance of granting someoccupation, whenever he can improve his condition? thing to the North. It is the way of escape which occupation, whenever he can improve his condition? that which Mr. Berrien has made for the Whigs,

Mr. Wilmot suggested the condition, which has and his children ? Does he not own himself? Is ocrats hailed the new idea as one that might check of fact, the stern necessity of living makes him as South felt it necessary to put down in an unequivmovements, as irretrievably doomed to ignorance as To be sure, it could never have been carried, as was but it was not even to be agitated, extensively, by The laborer is indeed dependant, in a sort, on the any large portions of either of the political parties

employer; but not more so than the employer is de-pendant on the laborer. Capital and labor are the the Whigs, and suggests the wider and less fragcomplements of each other. Each is necessary to mentary' issue of No MORE TERRITORY, instead of This is true in a Slave Country, too; only, 'No More SLAVE TERRITORY!' This, he intimates, will unite the Southern and Northern Divisions try Labor owns itself, and makes the best bargain the Party in one harmonious whole. And the poo it can with Capital. This is proved by the contin- gudgeons snap at the hook which the angler for their ual fluctuations in wages, according to the state of souls has scarcely thought it worth his while to the labor-market. And it will hardly be denied that, conceal with even the pretence of a bait. They do not see that before such a condition, if conceded, could be of any avail, it must be first decided, hou much Territory we have got; and that, without viotion to this country is evidence enough that the lating the agreement of no more Territory, Slavery most abject laborers have, and exercise, the right of may help herself to what she wants, as already hers Or rather, whether they see it or not, they care nothnities of improving their condition or their minds as ing about it, so the Slaveholders will help them to fixed and unchangeable as that of the slave? Let a Whig President. And this will be proved by the

A little later Mr. Buchanan takes the Democrats in hand, and kindly helps them out of their quancal influence and immortal fame, answer! Let the dary. ' Northern Democrats are not to be expect many names in the history of England, monarch- ed to approve of Slavery in the abstract, it seems ical, aristocratic, priest-ridden England, that have This is a great, and rather a startling concession. risen from the abyss of poverty to adorn her govern. But then, the Constitution, Compromises, Compacts ment, her peerage, her hierarchy, reply! Let the and all the rest of it, make it plain that they are exmen who insult the free laborer by piacing him by pected to approve of all Slavery does in the conthe side of the slave, in social position, point us out crete. Mr. Buchanan, of course, cannot be opposa single instance of a slave rising to social, political ed to the acquisition of Territory, nor even of Slave or intellectual equality with his master,-aye, or a Territory. But he is not in favor of nothing but single instance of a man on whose brow the dark Slave-territory. O, no! He is for applying the shadow of slavery rests, obtaining the highest offi-cial and social rank in a Free State,—and we will to, and excluding Slavery from all north of 36 deacknowledge that there is a conceivable analogy be- grees and 30 minutes! Or, in plain terms, he would prohibit Slavery wherever it is physically impossible that it should exist! And the Northern Demo paring the condition of the American slave with that crats jump joyfully to the same conclusion, and all

This whole business has been a striking has to surmount in reaching a higher one, make his tion of the way in which Slavery governs the councase a stronger one on the other side, than that of try. She proceeds regularly on towards her purtime. When the North growls and shows its teeth, Slavery throws it a bone, which she has picked bare rent. The very paper, which has furnished the text and it is ready to wag its tail and lick her hand, in for this Discourse, is established for the purpose of arousing these very wages-sloves to redress their Slavery gets exerything and Freedom nothing, and ing! So it has ever been, and so it will be now

Which we with sword have opened,'

delight! So it has ever been, and so it must be, as tempting to practise, upon the people. If the white long as the North coments to be bound by a Constiis it? They are Slaves that hold the sceptre of table as Destiny, as necessary as the sequence of VOLUME XVII .-- NO. XL

THE DEMOGRATIO NOMINATION The Democratic Convention held at Wo Inst week, nominated for Governor of the General Calke Cosming, now of the army is by General Calks Common, now or the stuy is a tico. We give the nomination the snection of a cordial approbation. To be sore, he is not rack Democrat; but, then, on the other hand, he is Democrat; but, then, on the other hand, he at a exactly a Whig. He is a nort of hybrid, or than he tween the two. But he is none the work leps at the state of the two tweens as a she is to the two tweens the tweens sentative of Massachusetts as she is, for We cannot think that he will decline the We cannot turn of those unlucky Sancha, head, were it to rain mitres, ne'er a me head, were it to sort will come amiss to him. Nothing of the time when he barnt his his in his haste (but he was very young then) is in his haste (von inself to be one of those she has always shown himself to be one of those she has always shown and always show to keep their platter right side up when it no

We are quite in earnest when we say that me this nomination. For we are as great Many this nomination.
the fitness of things' as Philosopher Span in It. the fitness of things.

Jones Now, Massachusetts having active leight that the Mexican War was begun by the at of Ma co, and, of course, just and necessary, and late approved of the raising of the Massachusels he ment, both of which she did in reticting Briggs last November; we really do not she can bonor her own consistency more highly the she can nonor much she delights to bear he whom the prevent and hosbers, with describe as the brave, gallant and hosbers, Cushing'! If Deacon Briggs deserred the thir State, last year, for sending the volutions to Me co, how much more does General Cashing team co, now much inself? The Governor way a triotic, no doubt; but the General was non was heroic. The one said, 'go!' But the other my

The Democrats were wise in their general the they made this nomination. It was to be play of them, last year, (though not strictly torse ing to Hoyle) to follow their adversary's lead as in try and take a Baptist Deacon with a Baptist De con. But they have a better chance of making to trick with this trump card. We are afraic that the hand is hardly strong enough to secure then be game, but they will make more points this time, last. It was excellent good fun to look on het per and see Deacon meet Deacon in the tug of way, he tist arrayed against Baptist in the grand mdet; bg it will be better, this, when the Church and in World encounter each other in the persons of the elect champions, and the man of War grappics with the Follower after Peace, the Peace, unhapping, that is not of THIS WORLD! We hope to be

edified spectator' of the conflict. Were it possible for the gallant General (guing) surely, if the tales told by Birdofredon Sawin shor the seexorectas be authentic) to carry the State there would be great satisfaction in seeing Gove. nor Briggs ousted by this Colonel of his own common sioning-this creature of his own hands. It would be having 'judgment here' to have the 'bloody instructions,' which he had taught the way to Mexica, 'm turn to plague the inventor!' To have his own guns turned on himself, to see him 'bankeroule with his own capital. This would be 'an excellen jest, i'faith,' . For 'tis the sport to have the engineer

Hoist with his own petard

But it is too good a one to come to pass. We're that the General will not be recalled from the Find of Glory to the Hall of Council, for the presen Arms will not give way to the loga, yet while His mission of extending 'Angle-Sazondom's ide, is not yet accomplished, we apprehend. While we cannot promise General Cushing our vote to pre vent such a calamity, having some foolish scrapies as to appointing him to do some little things he nor swear to do, if elected, we will say thus much, that we think he would make a much more credital Governor than Mr. Briggs, or any one else th Whigs will be at all likely to set up .- q.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PAPER We see it stated, positively, in the Clerclas True Democrat, that & Frederick Donelan has termined upon starting a new paper, and to mile this City his head-quarters. It is to be called if NORTH STAR, and is to be devoted wholly to the sel ject of human rights.' This statement being thus positive and circumstantial, we cannot doubt its out rectness.

As we know nothing of the reasons which induced Mr. Douglass to change the opinion which he held, when he left New England, as to the expediency this measure, we can say nothing shout them. V suppose, however, that he has found a state of thisp in the West, different from what he had suppose to exist, and which seems to him to justify, and demand, this step on his part. ity to meet any exigency of this sort, any where, and to man any breach that calls for a ready mind and a strong arm, it is unnecessary for us to speak Tens and hundreds of thousands of witnesses, both hemispheres, are ready to testify to it, of ther

own knowledge. It is, of course, an open question, and ente which his best friends may differ, whether his the common talents will be so effectually directed spans Slavery through the medium of the press, as through his action on multitudes of minds by his great gift of oratory. But he is the person to decide t question, after a full hearing of both sides; and we are sure that he will find all his friends ready b bow to his decision, and to give him what help they can towards success. His services must be great and important, be they rendered in what shape they may, and his influence cannot but be widely felt, le it be put forth in whatever direction he thinks best

We shall heartily regret, in common with all his other personal and anti-slavery friends, in New England, his removal to so great a distance. But we shall endeavor to check whatever is selfish it this feeling, by the recollection that the Field o such a Reaper is the World, and that, be he where he may, he must needs find, or make, a Harresi. He will be followed to his new home, and his new sphere of usefulness, by the ardent good wishes and the confident hopes of his many friends, in this his first home of freedom. We believe that they will all be glad to do what they may to further his plant, and to make them as successful as he can desire. will ever rejoice their hearts to hear of his unful ness and prosperity. And it will be their man mous wish and hope that this change of abode and variation of pursuit, may be in the highest degree conducive to the one and to the other .- 9.

SIONS. We are informed that the Rev. House Cummings, at a Third Party Convention held in Dedham, lately, stated that he had taken the paint to ascertain the circulation of Third Parly papers of all kinds, (with the exception of the Era,) is Massachusetts, including two or three which hard lately given up the ghost, and that the whole did not exceed Eleuteen Hundred!- Q.

THE WILMOT PROVISO. The New York Globe, speaking of the Wilmot Proviso, says-Six months hence there will not be a single for ognized Democratic paper in the Union that will not repudiate the Proviso humbug. Mark the pre-

To be sure not; nor in three months, either! We could prophesy as well as that, ourself .- 4.

APPROPRIATE TEXT. The Mercantile Jours says that Rev. David Fosdick preached his Fare well Sermon, as paster of Hollis St. Seciety, at Sunday, Sept. 19th. His text was from Jeremiah xiv. 19: We looked for peace, and there is no feet and for the time of healing, and behold trouble.

It is evident that the reverend gentlema and he associates looked for peace in the wrong quarter.

elapsed, dur were receiv course not a ning, letters land, giving could be look auch reduce Iv left him, favorable,' th tion and wat he may be a pany him hor is, or is not, true, so grea be ended on To the qu on the side of

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humanity ?answer, name though virtue a reward no young artist his talent, is ures of paint himself suffic the elevated external bear has given hin ing the unp The painting of toil remain in idea and e: American tas dditional odi of American A better da down already of eloquence, long been exhaving been obscure perso numbers and social and the

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est and mean strong over country to be the brave. T wife from her years ago vote the marriage t null and void. and is conside The seller, a standing, is "r him as an hone tators, who ste in it as an ordin republicans, retunes and their an abolitionist inalienable rig

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happiness. We want thi subject furnish as the pen; we fuse to paint . teer to paint the of human rede come when the not starve beca slavery as it is closed .- c. K. v

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTED FR I transmit to lution, passed ! at its last meeti month. I was them to you in the Liberator, a

Whereas, c

Great Britain of Maryland, th on Frederick I pend in the pur the market, an latterly made to deem it expedie Resolved, Ti of freedom from an indirect adm man, and direct the outrageous therefore receiv the slave. We chase of Freder

iter of the Lib als in this coun Business Er those who may would recomme 14 Brattle street terials skilfully In this depar much tact, and See anvertiseme

HEALTH OF MR. GARRISON. A whole week had i ciapsed, during which no tidings of Mr. Garrison were received, and his family and friends were of course not a little saxious; when, on Tuesday evening, letters came from Samuel Brooke, at Cleveland, giving us information as favorable perhaps as could be looked for. Mr. Garrison had been very much reduced by fever; but the fever had apparently left him, and, in the words of Mr. Brooke, 'he i decidedly better, and all the symptoms much more favorable, than previously. The most careful atten tion and watching are given him; and, so soon as he may be able to travel, a good friend will accompany him home. God alone knows whether his work is, or is not, done. But we will trust that a life so true, so great, so faithful and so dear, is not yet to be ended on earth .- w.

SANGTIFICATION OF ART.

To the question, Why has art so rarely enlisted on the side of truth, and wrought for the service of humanity ?-there has hitherto appeared an obvious answer, namely, Man cannot live on art alone; and though virtue is its own reward, and a rich one, it is a reward not easily convertible into bread. The ung artist who, destitute of means to cultivate his talent, is aided by his neighbors to visit the treasares of painting and sculpture in the old world, finds himself sufficiently removed from those friends by the elevated taste, and the brightened perception of external beauty and proportion which this tuition has given him without widening the breach by taking the unpopular side in other disputed points. The painting or The statue which has cost him years of toil remains unpurchased in his studio, because n idea and execution it is far above the standard of American taste; and he can ill afford to give it the additional odium of being an eloquent denu neiation of American slavery.

A better day, however, we hope, is coming. Its down already appears in the obviously enlarging cir ele of the literature of humanity. The noblest powers of eloquence, the highest range of literary talent, have long been exercised in the Anti-Slavery cause; but having been exercised by few, and in most cases by obscure persons, against an immense disparity of numbers and an overwhelming weight of political, social and theological influence, the progress they made was long unseen, and their labors, like those of Noah, were derided by the prejudiced or unthink ing multitude. Now the seed they planted amidst bitter discouragement in stony places is springing up, and fruit, thirty-fold, sixty-fold, a hundred-fold, begins to appear from it. As the visible product of this labor gives hope, new laborers also appear, and not in the Anti-Slavery department only, but in various other districts of the broad field of humanity. many are speaking, writing, striving by wit, surcasm, pathos, argument, persuasion of every sort, to adrance the great cause of human improvement. Peace, temperance, the elevation of the ignorant, the reformation of the prisoner and the discharged convict, and improvement in the condition of the poor, were never made the objects of such active exertion as at present.

There is therefore encouragement for art, which

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should ever be the handmaid of truth, to take her share in this great work. The Greek slave, a representation of the past, has commanded the attention and moved the sympathies of hundreds of thousands When shall painting and sculpture do what they ought for the American slave, whose chains now clank in our ears, whose blood moistens our soil, whose cry constantly ascends to heaven for deliverance? The pictorial representations of slavery, however faithful in delineating its moral aspect, have hitherto failed of such artistic merit as would create a demand for them, and attract the attention of persons of cultivated taste through the form to the reality. But why should not this subject now receive the attention of artists who are able worthily to illustrate it? No department of human life could furnish subjects of more thrilling interest, or situations more fertile in all the varieties of action and pession. Think what a picture might be made, by one who can faithfully copy from nature, of the sale of a family of human bodies and souls, ' in lots to suit purc hesers.' Can such a transaction need accessory circumstances to heighten its interest? You have them. The scene is the capital of republican America, whose stars and stripes, proudly floating over her Senate-House, in full view of this foulest and meanest act of tyranny exercised by the strong over the weak, impudently declare this country to be the land of the free and the home of the braze. The purchaser, who is about to tear a rife from her husband and children, and who a few years ago voted in an ecclesiastical convention that he marriage tie, under such circumstances, becomes null and void, is a clergyman, who declares himself and is considered by others a minister of the gospel. The seller, a church member, in good and regular standing, is respected by, the community around him as an honest and honorable man. And the spectators, who stand gazing at this scene or taking part a it as an ordinary business transaction, are staunch republicans, ready to pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor (against any one but an abolitionist) that all men are born free, with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

We want this picture, and many more which the subject furnishes, illustrated by the pencil as well as the pen; we want artists who shall not only reuse to paint ' battle-pieces,' but who shall volunteer to paint that which will best subserve the cause of human redemption; and we believe the time has come when the man who does this work well will not starve because of it. Oh! for a Retzsch to show slavery as it is, to those who have their eyes yet

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLARKSON A. S. SO

GAP, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 31st, 1847. RESPECTED FRIEND:

I transmit to you a copy of a Preamble and Resotion, passed by the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society at its last meeting, held on the 21st of the present month, I was authorized by the Society to send them to you in order that they may be published in the Liberator, and I request you to do so.

Respectfully, SIMMONS COATES.

Whereas, certain Anti-Slavery individuals is Great Britain have paid Thomas Auld, a slave holder of Margland, the sum of \$750 for his villanous claim n Frederick Douglass, which he will probably expend in the purchase and rearing of other slaves for the market, and in view of the frequent applications atterly made to us to aid in similar purchases, we deem it expedient to adopt the following resolution : Resolved, That purchasing slaves by the friends

of freedom from their unjust claimants, is, at least, th indirect admission of the right of property in man, and directly encourages and tends to enlarge e outrageous system of slavery; the practice should therefore receive no countenance from the friends of the slave. We therefore regret to find that the purchase of Frederick Douglass is defended by the edtor of the Liberator and other prominent individutis in this country.

SCHINESS ENTERPRISE OF COLORED MEN. To those who may be in want of Boys' Clothing, we onld recommend a call upon Samuel Wilson, No It Brattle street, where they will find the best mabrisis shilfully wrought and adapted to the juve-

In this department, Mr. Wilson has manifester Nuch tact, and is eminently deserving of patronage See advertisement.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST PROTEST.

We cheerfully insert the following communication, relative to the Anti-Slavery character of one of the signers of the above Protest. The author has sent it with his name, which will be at the service of any one caring to know it. The Clergyman, to whom he refers, is the Rev. Joseph Gowin. If he does him any injustice in the statement he makes, we shall be most happy to make the amends honorable. But gentlemen must not expect to escape from their characters by joining themselves to a body of Anti-Slavery Protestants. A Protest against Slavery is of no virtue unless it is the expression of an Anti-Slavery document, if it do not stand for an Anti-Slavery man, is only so much ink wasted and paper spoiled. Stat nominis umbra. It is but the shadow even of a name.—q. We cheerfully insert the following communication

On reading the list of names appended to the above protest, I see some that look oddly enough to me, in such a connection. One in particular is the name of a man who voted for James K. Polk; who upholds and defends him in his every act and deed; who goes for a vigorous prosecution of the war with the second that they have been able to secure to their community the life-wrestle and eminent example of a man they regard as imbued with so much true Christian spirit. May be live long to bless those among whom he has cast his lot. Where he is, Humanity will never weep the want of a friend. On reading the list of names appended to the Mexico, as just and right; a man who has said that the Morning Star, the Free Will Baptist paper, at must confess it looks a little like humbug to me. correct. How such a man can say he 'refuses to support Sla- IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING SLAVE very, its principles, or its advocates,' I am at a loss to conceive. Such Protests will do no good, if they are to be upheld by the names of men who are not rious for their pro-slavery sentiments.

Yours, &c., Lowell, Me., Aug., 1847.

Cook. We copy the following from the Standard of the 16th.

A MISTAKE.—The Liberty Press advertises a meeting to be held at Canandaigua on the 20th instant, at which i nominations for county officers, and delegates for the State and National Conventions will be made out in the forencon. In the afternoon and evening, addresses will be made by Win. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and others. It will be seen by reference to our notice column, that Garrison and Douglass are to be at Canandaigua on the day above specified, but we are quite sure that their day above specified, but we are quite sure that their meeting can have nothing to do with the one which is meeting can have nothing to do with the one which is to make Liberty party nominations. The parties advertising in the Press, are doing business on capital not even borrowed. We are certain that neither Garrison or Douglass would authorize such a use of their names.

Nicholas Biddle knew what he was about when he

The friends of freedom and of the slave in these to the notices in the proper columns. Let them be steadfast and of a good courage, now that the foes of liberty and righteousness are alarmed, and, as the habit of the conscious wrong-doer is, begin to meninhabitants thereof.

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER. We have received of inquiry, the following being, as the Prospectus Anti-Slavery. 2nd, Peace. 3d, Non-Resistance. 4th, 17. Prison Reform and the Abolition of Capital Punishment. 5th, The rights of the Working Classes. 6th, Total Abstinence, including Grahamism or Physicogical Reform. 7th, Water Cure, Magnetism and

tion she proposes, 'how many years it will be before way for an interesti g convention. Anti-Slavery we shall cease to mention the Transfer of the Emanfeeling had been aroused, and the sympathies of cipator?' it is one to which we cannot give a cateat least a portion of the people had been awakgorical answer. We would say, however, by way of approximation, that we are in excellent health, of

The spirited article on the Barnstable County Convention was from the pen of our faithful friend Loriso Moopy, at present Financial Agent of the in 1860, contain a population of 3,190,334. And Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, writing from Syracuse, N. Y., thus speaks of an old

He is fearless in denouncing oppression and wrong and nothing finds favor in his sight on the ground of expediency. The people of his charge are devo-trelly attached to him: and esteem themselves pe-trelly attached to him: and esteem themselves pe-

The following Statement will be read with dee Dover, ought to be put down, on account of its pub- interest by all who knew the lamented Mr. Young lishing sentiments against the Mexican war and Sla- of whose death we made mention in our last paper very! The fact is well known. The ministers in There are some inaccuracies in the statement as to his 'Quarterly Meeting 'understand it perfectly well. some of the minor particulars, but in the main it is

A few months ago a slave, named — Brown, belonging to a Mr. Somerville, of Maryland, was murdered by his master. Some time after, the master himself was murdered, and a brother of the murdered slave was taken up and tried for the offence. Not the smallest evidence could be made out against h m, and he was acquitted. An acquitted of a colored way in such a review of the words. tal of a colored man in such a region of the world must be held as a most convincing proof of his innocence. But the relatives of the deceased sold Brown into the desolating bondage of the South. He made his escape from New Orleans and reached Philadelphia, where he expected to live in safety. But the man-stealer was on his track. Brown had a wife and seven children in Maryland, whom he was desirous of rescuing from bondage. He had assumed the name of Russell, but a correspondence was commenced from Philadelphia in his name; the letter reached the slave-owners,

them appeared at Philadelphia, claiming Brown as a murderer!! This is a favorite and hackneyed Nicholas Biddle knew what he was about when he said that 'truths might be so arranged as to convey a falsehood!—q. man as a murderer, for he had been tried and ac-What have we gained by the war?—Whig and sholition nessespapers.

The infamous reputation of taking sides with the enemies of your country—Boston Post.

Will the Post say what it thinks of Lord Chatham, for uttering the following words when Eagland and America were at war?—If I worked to the same and th for uttering the following words when England and was clapped into prison, but the warrant was inAmerica were at war?— If I were an American, as formal, and on that ground he was released. Seiz-America were at war?—' If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign fee was landed on my shores, I never would lay down my arms,—never, never, never!'

PLYMOUTH AND ESSEX COUNTIES—NO.

TICE.

TICE.

formal, and on that ground he was released. Selecting the favorable moment, before the informality could be remedied. Brown made tracks for Canada, passing through New York. Rev. Mr. Young of that city kindly agreed to accompany the persecuted man to Canada.

Without the loss of a moment, they proceeded to Montreal and laid the case before Lord Elgin.

to Montreal, and laid the case before Lord Elgin The friends of freedom and of the slave in these claiming that protection which it is the glory of counties, and especially the members and friends of British law to give to the innocent. Proofs of the the Anti-Slavery Societies, are reminded of their trial and acquittal, which, with other particulars, quarterly meetings, soon to take place at Bridge- had been published in pamphlet form, were laid beater and Newburyport, as will be seen by reference the governor General, who gave his unace. Let them show, by a full and general attendance, that as they ask for nothing but what is right, so they will not come to demand that right, until Liberty is proclaimed through all the land, to all the Some Magistrate, from ignorance of the facts, may possibly give him up on a charge of murder, al-though this is not likely. However, to prevent it, THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER. We have received from its editor, Mr. Charles Stearns, a small, well-printed sheet, of this name, to appear semi-monthly, of warning. Let it never be said that there is a single Mazistrate in the length and | readth of British North America so ignorant or so indifferof inquiry, the following being, as the Prospectus ent as to surrender a fellow-man into the hands of says, 'a few of the topics' it intends topresent: 1st, the relentless slaveholder.—Toronto Banner, Sept.

CONVENTION IN SALEM, OHIO.

In an account of a large and very interesting Anti-Slave y Convention in Salem, Ohio, the Bugle remarks:—

Phrenology. 8th, The Rights of Woman, including Marriage, &c. 9th, The Old Testament, and 'the New to some extent.' 10th, The Christian Religion. And 11th, An attack on 'the Church and Ministry of the present day, 'after the manner of our Great Exemplar Jesus.' Any prsons desirous of knowing Mr. Stearns's views on these, and other, topics can leave their names with the Publishing Agent, Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. H. Our fair friend, for such we judge her to be from her chirography, is thanked for the interest to the eminence upon which the tent stood. The S. H. Our fair friend, for such we judge her to be from her chirography, is thanked for the interest she takes in our spiritual welfare. As to the questing held at this place, had aided in preparing the way for an interesti g convention. Anti-Slavery

gorical answer. We would say, however, by way of approximation, that we are in excellent health, of which we take the best of care, with an eye to this very matter; and that we come of very long-lived families, eighty being a usual age on our father's side, and very few on our mother's ever thinking it worth their while to die much before a hundred. We think, therefore, we shall not be much out of the way, if we should say in reply to her interrogatory,—'Fifty Years!'

As to the other subject of her letter, we can assure her that she is entirely mistaken. Our course it is called, was in fact a part of the movement, as it is called, was in fact a part of the movement, as it is called, was in fact a part of the movement, as As to the other subject of her letter, we can assure her that she is entirely mistaken. Our course in the matter to which she alludes has met with the warm and unanimous approbation, of all whose approbation we think worth having. Indeed, we have probation we think worth having. Indeed, we have rever heard or seen a word lisped against it, excepting by those who were themselves condemned by what we said.

G. W. McC., of Nottingham, Eag. This cordial letter shall have a speedy insertion. We cannot doubt that Mr. Garrison will be most happy of his occasional communications.

J. B., of Fairhaven. We are much pleased to his occasional communications.

J. B., of Fairhaven. We are much pleased to have such good accounts of his town. We hope that Mr. Brown's labors will be actively followed up.

M. E. C., Salem. The invitation to Mr. Garrison to lecture before the S. F. A. S. Society, is received, and will be found by him on his return.

Cist, the intelligent statistician, has just published some tables, which show the population thus:

1800 45,365
1810 230,760
1820 581,434 937,637 1,516,467 1840

From the New Haven Courier.

From the New Haven Courier.

INDEPENDENT MAILS.—The U. S. Goverament have taken up the subject of independent mails on behalf of the Post Office Department, with a determination to pat a stop to them and to enforce the law against those who have been engaged in the transmission of mailable letters.

A Grand Jury having been summoned by the District Court of Connecticut, met at Hartford Tuesday to enquire into the facts connected with the two independent mail lines which have recently been established between New York and Boston.

In pursuance of this object the Deputy Marshal visited this city yesterday, and summoned a number of witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury at Hartford at 9 o'clock this morning. In the number were included the editors of all the papers, the agents for the Express Lines, and all who have received letters to be conveyed by Express. In addition to the above we learn that the gentleman who took a package of letters to Hartford, Tuesday, for Boyd's Express, was arrested on his arrival.

We have no hesitation in saying, that those persons who have acted as agents for the transmission of letters from this city, have done so in the belief that they were justified, in consequence of the letters being sent five of charge. At least, so far as we can learn, no one was aware of having violated any law in the matter. We believe all of them have given notice that their agencies are discontinued.

The Palladium ways—

ven notice that their agencies are discontinued.

The Palladium says.—
The Grand Jury have found true bills against three individuals for violation of the P. O. law, but who they are has not yet been divulged.

Fatal and Unfortunate Occurrence.—At a moving frolic in the neighborhood of the Quaker Settlement, a quarrel occurred between two men, Jacob Hays and Green Cooper. The latter having attacked Hays with a knife, it was knocked out of his hand by Mr. John Pierson, who was standing near, which incensed Hays to such a degree, that he immediately seized the soythe and attacked Mr. Pierson, exclaiming, "I will cut your head off!" and literally cutand hacked him to pieces, wounding him in the asek, severing one of his arms, and cut-ting him in the abdomen so that his entrails protraded, from the effects of which Pierson died on Sunday last. Hays is a desperate man, and is, we learn, effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will essentiate the moving them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national trength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national trength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national trength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national trength and proposition and proposit day last. Hays is a desperate man, and is, we learn, in prison.—Sussex (N. J.) Herald.

Carelesness and death .- A young man, by the name of Michael Burns, employed in one of the lath machines at Milltown, was killed on Tuesday last, in he following manner:—He went down amongst he mach nery for the purpose of clearing out the chips and rubbish that had accumulated about the buckets and retarded the machinery, and about the buckets and retarded the size of the left a person above to see that no person hoisted the flood gate while he was down below. This person went off to get a drink of water, and while went off to get a drink of water, and while he was gone, two persons, who were sawing laths with a saw patin motion by the same power, not knowing that Burns was down below, came into the mill, that Burns was down below, came into the mill, hoisted the gate and went to work, and sawed a number of folts before the person, who had been left to watch eturned. When he arrived he asked for Burns, and was told he had not been seen. The machinery was stopped instantly, and he was found bruised in a most shocking manner. He was taken out and ived about twenty-four hours.—Calais Adventiser.

Railread Collision .- The up and down train cam in contact, night before last, about nine miles east of Syracuse. The collision was severe, but no one was secously injured. Two of the firemen were thrown from the car, and one had his breast bone somewist bruised; but medical attendance was at and, and the persons injured were able to walk about it a few hours. The engines were injured, and several of the cars more or less broken. The passengers were detained over one train.—Alb. Ecc. Journal.

Serious Difficulty -An altercation occurred be Serious Difficulty —An alternation occurred between Messrs. Sherrod Sanders, Wilham A. Sanders, Jr, and James Clifton, of this county, on Friday last says the Marion (Ala) News, of Friday the 10th instant, which resulted in Mr. Clifton's being severely wounded in the side by Mr. Sanders, Jr. The ball struck a rib, and did not penetrate within the cavity of the chest. We understand that the wounded man is at present convalence ut. We forbear comments, as the case is to be investigated at an early day.—N. O. Delta, Sept. 16.

A Marmon Patriarch Fallen.—The editor of the Mormon paper, printed at Vorce, says: It becomes our paintal duty to give public notice that William Smith, he patriarch, has been some time since suspended, pending a trial on a charge of gross immorality.

The following notice has been received from the New Haven Bank, in relation to ten dollar bills of that Bank now in circulation :

'The public are hereby notified that a parcel of ten dollar notes, of the plate of the New Haven Bank, have been taken from the printer's office and put into creutation with forged signatures. The num-bering and dates, and the names of the persons to bering and dates, and the names of the persons to whom they are payable, are very easily detected, while the signatures of H. Denison, President, and A. Townsend, Jun., Cashier, are very good imitations. So far as they have been seen, they are payable to T. Bishop, Z. Bradley, I. H. Townsend, and S. A. Foote, and are dated 1st Feb. and 1st Dec. 1845, and 1st Jan., 1st Nov., and 1st Dec. 1846. The Bank has issued no ten dollar notes dated 1846, and those issued in 1847 are all signed H. Sanford, President.

Shecking Accident.—Mrs. Stead, an English lady, from Yorkshire, in company with her son-in-law, two daughters, two grand-children and a servant, came in upon the Eastern emigrant train which arrived a few minutes before two o'clock. The son-in-law left the females in the car, and went to the depot to make some inquiries about going West. While he was absent, the person who sweeps the cars went into the one occupied by Mrs Stead and her daughters, and told them to hurry and get upon the other cars. The daughters stepped out, and while Mrs. S. was stepping from the platform, the engineer started the ears backward, the sudden motion of which threw her across the track between the cars, and before she could rise, two wheels passed over her, crushing her body and left arm in a most shocking manner, and causing her death almost instantly.

The remains of Mrs. Stead were removed to Bannard's Hotel, to be enclosed in a leaden coffin, her daughters wishing to bury her where they expect to settle at the West. We understand her age is 48 years. No blame is attributed to the engineer.—

Newspapers.—There are at the present time

There are, we believe, something near two thou-sand different newspapers published in the United States, or over three times the number that are is-sued in all Great Britain; and it is believed more than all that are published in all other parts of the world together.

THE FOURTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteen National A. S. Bazzar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid heir undertaking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with th slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a na tion of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of pub lic morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

We mea's Rights.—On the last Sixth-day evening we had the pleasure of listening to a very able discourse from Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, on the subject of Women's Rights. Lucretia is a member of the Hicksite division of Friends, and attended their Yearly Meeting, which was held in this place last week. She is a remarkable woman, possessing great mental powers and withat a great deal of more all honesty and independence, in coming out as she does, against so many of the popular evils of the day, and overstepping the prescribed limits in which members of her society usually move.—Salem (O.) Register, 8th.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except, through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This obtained, the work is done; for the willing our readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persuasions will be subserved at the expense of the cause After a deep and careful examination of ways A Lost Book of Livy Found.—A most valuable discovery has just been made at Berlin. The Rev. Dr. Heine has lately returned from Spain, where he spent a considerable time in exploring its libraries for the purpose of Ecclesiastical history. Among the treasures he acquired were several rolls of parchment, purchased from a bookseller, and generously presented to the Royal Library. One of these rolls was found to be a Palimpsest, which, after being carefully cleaned and examined by the principal librarias Mr. Pertz, proved to be a fragment of the lost books of Livy, probably of book 98. The Academy of Sciences, which, at the request of Mr. Pertz, made a minute investigation into the subject, have resolved to publish an engraved fac simile of this most interesting addition to Roman History. The writing bears evidence of the highest antiquity, probably of the first century, and consequently cotemporary with the age in which Livy flourished.

Fatal and Unfortunate Occurrence.—At a mowing

> effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propagandism :- for we strike openly, boidly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish.

> Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong It shall secure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the freedom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive as hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the indifferent frivolities of a selfish existence sinks into insignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place

\$10,000

at the ultimate di very Society.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ANN T. GREENE P .ILLIPS, HELEN E. GARRISON. MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY GRAY CH . PMAN, LOUISA LORING, CATHERINE SARGENT. CAROLINE WESTON. HANNAH TUFTS, MARY YOUNG. ELIZA F. MERIAM, MARY WILLEY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, SUSAN C. CABOT. ANNE WARREN WESTON, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, ABBY SOUTHWICK, MARIA LOWELL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER. HARRIET T. WHITE. HARRIET B. HALL, ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET M. JACKSON.

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

It is proposed to hold a Fair to aid the cause of emancipation, at the time and place of the next an-niversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and the object of this circular is to invite all to assist in buys, as of some others, denounced the Consitutive coasing common communications.

J. B., of Fairhaven. We are much pleased to have such good accounts of his town. We hope that Mr. Brown's labars will be actively followed up. Mr. E. C., Salem. The invitation to Mr. Garrison to lecture before the S. F. A. S. Society, is received, and will be found by him on his return.

H. C. W. His letter is received and appreciated. 'Pows Eart.' Our Correspondent under this signature will perceive that we have taken the liberty to change it, for one of the letters of his name.

Notice to Readers. The paragraph in lass week's paper, relative to the Holl's Street Society, and missing means to accomplish or resist and missing means to accomplish or resist and missing means to accomplish or resist announcement of the Farewell discourses. We much regret the occurrence of any such mistake.

We regret also various typographical errors in the last paper. In the article, beaded Postage Stamps, for wide system, others, which is also and the last paper. In the article, beaded Postage Stamps, for wide system, others, which is also as the mentioned.

**Summary of the Western Asti-Slavery Society, is and instead in devising and proclated to the consument. On Sunday morning last, there were some who incomes the hard such as the season of the weak of procession of the set of procession instant.

On Sunday morning last, there were some who had the total of the set of procession of the set of procession instant.

On Sunday morning last, there were some who had the world would be have been described in the soft of the set of procession of these of procession instant.

No blank is stributed to the prince of which such respect to the Holl's Street Society, and the last paper, relative to the Holl's Street Society, and the last paper. In the article, beaded Postage of the section of the last paper. In the article, beaded Postage Stamps, for wide system, read wize system. Others, so the paper of the Mestern Asti-Slavery Bonety, or an extended throug

ity may devise.

The proceeds of this Fair will be appropriated to the support of the Anti-Slavery movement in the West, either by placing them at the disposal of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, or applying them by direction of the donors, to some branch of this reform, in harmony with the views of that Society.

Betsey M. Cowles, Austinburgh, Lydia Irish, New Lisbon,

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society will be held at No. 21 Cornhill, on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at 3 o'clock in the atternoon. Several interacting communications from abroad will be read and other business transacted, which will probably render

other outsiness trasscuer, which will product render the meeting one of unusual interest.

All members of the Society, and all other ladies interested in the cause, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

Boston, Sept. 29th, 1847. Will the Standard please to copy?

ESSEX COUNTY.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Newburyport, at Washington Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 9th and 10th, commencing on Saturday at 10 o'clock,

It is expected that Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moo-dy, William W. Brown and James N. Buffum wil e present.

The friends of the Cause are earnestly invited to

C. L. REMOND, Pres. EUNICE H. KENNEY, Sec.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in South Bridgewater, on Saturday and Sunday, October 2d and 3d, 1847. The meeting will be held in the spacious Town House, only a few minutes walk from the Depot, and continue through each day and evening. Meeting will commence at 91-2 o'clock, A. M.

day and evening. Meeting will commence at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

We do most urgently and earnestly request the friends of the Society so to arrange matters, as to be present at this meeting. We give the notice thus early, that all arrangements, necessary to be made in order to attend, may have ample time to be consummated. Bridgewater is a new field, and consequently we need a strong and full meeting. Bestir yourselves, then, abolitionists of the Old Colony! and let not the 2d and 3d of October next find you indifferent and inactive in the noble cause of humanity, but awake, and fighting with all your might against the pro-slavery spirit of the nation, and more especially that of Old Bridgeseater!

Samuel May, Jr., Wm. W. Brown, L. Moody, P. Pillabury, J. N. Buffum, and other able speakers, will be present.

'The Bridgewater Letter,' in reply to a letter received from Bridgewater in England, on the subjects of Slavery and War, will be REVIEWED at this meeting.

HENRY H. BRIGHAM.

South Abington, Sept. 3, 1847.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED AMERICANS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

AMERICANS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

The friends of impartial freedom throughout the United States, are invited to assemble in Convention in the Liberty-street Presbyterian Church, in the city of Troy, N. Y., on the 6th day of Obtober, 1847, at 10 o clock, A. M.

The objects of the meeting will be to form a united phalanx in opposition to the dangerous and increasing aggressions of slavery; to recommend and encourage Education:—to urge the necessity of acquiring Property as a means of destroying prejudice, and of elevating the character of the colored people to a high and honorable position in society;—to recommend emigration and colonization, not to Africa, Asia, or Europe, but from crowded cities and ser vile employments, to the manly and dignified labors of agricultural life;—to promote the principles of Temperance and Frugality, and to attend to all other business that will advance the interests of our oypressed fellow-citizens.

or business that will advance the interests of our oppressed fellow-citizens.

Fellow-Citizens, let the Convention be a grand demonstration of the patriotism and spirit of a people clad with the pauoply of Truth, ready and willing to fight in the glorious cause of Freedom.

Come from the East, West, North, and the Southwest of the present held hearts treating in God. be presented to the present the contract of the present of the present

come with bold hearts, trusting in God, be pre-pared to make an impression in favor of Humanity which shall long be felt. (Signed,) J. W. C. Pennington, Edward B. Lawton, Connecticut. William C. Nell. J. W. Loguin, Benj. F. Young, Alfred Haley, Henry W. Johnson, J. M. Whitefield, Robert Morris, Jr, Thomas P. Smith, Thomas H. Tompkins,

Austin Stewart,

William Rich E. P. Rogers, A. T. Cook. Henry H. Garnet, New Jersey J. W. Duffin, James E. Crawford,
Rhode Island.
Robert Banks,
W. C. Mouroe, S. Ringold Ward, Wm. H. Topp, H. K. Thon Peter Freeman, J. H. Davis,

A. N. Freeman, J. H. Henderson New-York State. Frederick Douglass, C. Lenox Remond, P. G. Smith, J. Taylor, John T. Hilton, Henry Weeden,

GT All who desire to attach their names to the Call, will please notify the editors of the National IP All papers friendly to the Convention are re-

RHODE ISLAND A. S. SOCIETY.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Rhode Island-Anti-Slavery Society will be holden in Providence, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of October, 1847.

on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of October, 1847.

Distinguished friends of emancipation, from other States, are expected to be present and aid in rendering the meeting interesting by their utterance of earnest thoughts on a subject of immense importance to the people of our State and country.

We invite to meet with them and with us, and to take part in our deliberations, all such as sympathize with the oppressed, and are willing to give the influence of their presence, their 'good names,' or their truthful words, in favor of humanity and against the mad ambition of the oppressor.

We invite also the indifferent, the apologist of the enslaver, and the enslaver himself. Let us come and 'reason together'—being mindful of truth, and our duties to each other and our bethren everywhere. Let us see if beyond the dark cloud which gathers about us, there is no gleam of sunshine—if beyond the crushing of human rights, and the shedding of human blood, there is no 'good time' visible of Liberty and Peace—if we may not strengthen the hearts and the hands of each other, by the renewal of our pledges to 'labor and to wait' with renewed confidence in the purity and justice of our cause, and strengthened assurance that over all the obstacles which now beset our path, and notwithstanding that 'on the side of the oppressor there is power,' we may yet plant firmly the standard of Peace and Liberty, and proclaim the triumph of Right in the boasted land of the free.

In behalf of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society,

ciety, JOHN BROWN, Pres. AMARANCY PAINE, Ser Providence, Sept. 18th, 1847.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will be held in Pawtucket, R. I., on the 2nd and 3d of Oct. next, (not 18th and 19th Sept., as advertised in the last Practical Christian,) commencing on Saturday, the 2nd, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and continuing through the next day. All persons interested are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ADIN BALLOU, President.

N. B. The above meeting is postponed from the time appointed in the Practical Christian, in the hope of thereby securing the presence and aid of our beloved brother, Henry C. Weight, who has just returned from England, and has expressed an earnest wish to be with us on that occasion.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

CAMUEL WILSON, 14 Brattle street, having Conade recent additions to his Stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city Call and see.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE.

No. 65 Union at., Boston.
JOHN WRIGHT K EEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I. Goods, Watches, Buots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.
Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to 100.

LODGINGS.

TWO respectable young men can obtain Lodgings in a pleasant location at the West End. For terms, inquire of LEMUEL BURR, 3 South ack or 65 Court St.

ciety, on Jeremiah and his

From the Jamaica Morning Journal. THE CAPTIVE SLAVE. A PORM-BY WILLIAM CARTER.

A Captive Slave from Afric's land, On the ocean wide was borne; He left afar his kindred band, A parent's fate to mourn ; His hoary head was bent with age, His soul no solace knew; And none would there his pangs assuage, Amongst that lawless crew.

He sat upon the sultry deck, A poor maltreated thing, With arms stiff folded round his neck, Lash'd to an iron ring; His meagre limbs were fetter'd fast, And weak and sore were they, His ghastly eye, uplifted, cast

And grief did writhe his wearied soul, Yet none his plaint would hear; His moans were hushed by the ocean's growl, Unheeded dropp'd the tear: Th' assaulting wave a batt'ry made O' his feeble, paked frame; That wretched man for mercy pray'd, But ne'er a heart could tan

Thus while the nimble barque her course Did speed upon the wave, The jocund crew a blasph'mous curse To his entreaties gave; The type of age conspicuous gleam'd O'er his unpillow'd head; Yet reckless still his captors seem'd, For rev'rence too had fled.

And as the fierce and bois'trous wind Drove fast the waves along, The Captive, to his fate resigned, Beheld the billows strong, That roll'd and dash'd their briny spray O'er the distended sail : Meanwhile the tott'ring barque her way Swept fleeting through the gale.

Now dark and dismal night came on, Spreading her sable veil; The lightning's vivid torch anor Flash'd from her gloomy trail : Ah! at the dreary midnight hour, The victim's plaintive tone His anguish told—that with its pow'r Could melt a heart of stone

Twas so he passed the tristful night, When terrors gap'd around; E'en few those moments of delight, When sunk in sleep profound, His soul, forgetful of its fear, Did flit across the wave ; Did see lov'd Afric's land appear, Nor more the Captive Slave. Kind nature's nurse her visions drew,

To calm his troubled breast; But they were trances short and few, In fancied colors drest; Her fingers light his eye-lids closed, Which soon again she raised; And ere his eyes had long reposed They saw the world and gaz'd. Oh! how his burden'd spirit then,

Embitter'd and forlorn, Did wrestle with its anguish, when, As he beheld the morn, It pictures to his suff ring mind, Whilst glow'd the orb of day, Lonago's shores he left behind, In all their bright array.

He thought then of the humble dome, That gave him shelter there; Of those who in that sever'd home, Were pining in despair-His wife, his sons, his daughters fond, That cheer'd his lengthen'd years; These made his parent heart despond, And bath'd his eyes with tenrs.

A moment's pause my faithful Muse! These scenes my bosom thrill; My falt'ring lips their vigor lose, And e'en my blood grows chill; The lyre escapes my fingers' grasp, That trembles as I play, My harrass'd soul doth breathless gasp borror and diamay

> THE BEAUTIFUL LAND. BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

There is a land immortal, The beautiful of lands : Beside the ancient portal A sentry grimly stands. And open wide the door; And mortals who pass through it Are mortal never more.

That glorious land is heaven, And Death the sentry grim; The Lord therefore has given The opening keys to him : And ransomed spirits, sighing And sorrowful for sin, Do pass the gate in dying,

And freely enter in. Though dark and drear the passage That leadeth to the gate, Yet grace comes with the message, To souls that watch and wait; And at the time appointed, A messenger comes down, And leads the Lord's annointed.

From the gress to giery's crown Their aighs are lost in singing, They're blessed in their tears; Their journey heavenward winging, They leave to earth the'r fears. Death like an angel seemeth-We welcome thee,' they cry; Their face with glory beam

Tim life for them to die GIVE A TRIFLE. BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

It is a trifle—give a mill To help the poor along ; 'Tis not the amount—it is the will That makes the virtue strong. 1 have but little,' never say, "Twill not avail to give ;

A penny, if you give to day, Will make the dying live. It is the spirit, not the gold Upon the waters cast-That will return a hundred fold,

To cheer and bless at last. Then give a trifle cheerfully From out thy little store; With interest it will come to thee, When thou wilt need it more.

TO THE RAIN AFTER A DROUGHT. Beautiful rain! thou art come at last, Gladdening the earth and the souls of men; The burning days are gone and past,
And Heaven hath opened its heart again. And Heaven hath opened to changeless skies, fo were weary of gazing on changeless skies, On withered flowers, and the parched-up plain; ut the clouds are cooling our aching eyes, And we bid thee welcome, oh, beautiful rain! MISCELLANY.

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED.

The vulgar method of rolling drowned persons on barrels, and other equally about methods of restoring suspended animation, no doubt more frequently kills than cures. Dr. Mott, of the American Shipwreck Society, gives the following directions, which cannot be too extensively promul-

As soon as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and foreibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without intermission until a pair of common bellows can be procured; when obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief—close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of the neck, called Adam's apple, and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to exact the air from the lungs—to imitate matural breathing. Continue this an hour at least, until signs of natural breathing come on. Wrap the body in warm blankets and place it near the fire, and do every thing to preserve the

votion to his business as a printer for many years. He has done more to improve the style of printing than any other individual—and has invested a than any other individual—and the large capital in carrying on the business on a large scale. It is understood that he is about to relie scale. It is understood that he is about to relie henceforward. quish this portion of his business, henceforward, and devote all his energies to his Foundry—in which we have no doubt he will be as successful in devising and casting new and beautiful speci-mens of type for all kinds of printing work, as in improving the book, newspaper and job printing business, to to which branch he has devoted so many years.

MECHANICS' FAIR. In the wooden building ourside, the magnificent railroad car, recently manufactured by Messrs Davenport and Bridges, of Cambridgeport, excited great admiration. It is forty feet long and nine wide, resting on newly invented springs, with horizontal action, which free the cars from all strain in passing curves, and prevent juring from any other ordinary interruption. The passenger, even when going at the most rapid speed, may read in the car as comfortably as if he were in his own parlor. The doors, seats, and interior sides are made of rosewood, and the floor of white maple and black related to the seats (for sixty assented). ck walnut, inlaid. The seats (for sixty passen black walnut, inlaid. The seats (for sixty passengers) are covered with violet colored plush; they are forty inches in width, and have two inches more knee-play than is usually allowed. At each end is hung a solar lamp, and over the doors are registers, which indicate the name of the town at which the train will stop next. There are also stuffed cushions between the windows, and pegs for hats, umbrellas, &c., and three of Emerson's country entitletors. The car has been purchased

A letter-writing recruit from the army, at the sent of war, addressing his friends, at the eastward, closes his letter by saying, 'If a man ever asks you to enlist, knock him down with a club.' Poor felto ennst, knock nim down with actub. Foor fel-low! This anecdote, by the by, reminds us of one the incidents of which are similar, though having reference to a different kind of enlistment. A gentleman travelling in the West came to a town which was pretty much all Loco-Foco. Entering the bar-room of the only inn in the place, he spie a discontented looking little fellow I aming on his bands and evening the fire most ruefully. The trav a discontented looking little fellow I aming on his hands and eveing the fire most ruefully. The trav-eller learned afterward that the unhappy looking villager had been a great politician, and had gone his death for 'Polk and Dallas,' under whose triumphant auspices he had hoped to get the Post Office of the village for his services. But, though often and strongly promised, he had never succeeded. This made him reflective, and rather regretful; and he had begun to repent his recent zeal. In order to draw him out, one of the bystanders said, 'Well, I voted for Mr. Polk, any how, and oil's salarmed to own it." Whereupon the travelsaid, 'Well, I voted for Mr. Polk, any now, and ain't ashamed to own it?' Whereupon the traveller remarked, 'Well, then, I did'nt?' At this, slowly uprose the little lugulations villager, and mysteriously whispering in the ear of the new comer,

Didn't you vote for Polk, though? 'Certainly not!" was the reply,
'Will you just do me a slight favor, sir?' pursued
the disappointed office-seeker. 'Certainly,' was the answer of the stranger.

'If I can!'
'Well, then; just look here! Just be so good as to take me out behind the barn, then, and give me a good licking—will you?—Express.

OUTRAGES ON THE RIO GRAND.

The Flag of the 14th, gives the following details of brutal outrages committed by men uniform of American cavalry soldiers:

About 2 o'clock in the night of the 12th inst., a party of 12 Americans, mounted, armed and equipped as our volunteer cavalry, rode into the Rancho of Solicena, about eight leagues distant from this city, the inhabitants of which are in daily intercny, the inhabitants of which are in daily inter-course with us, and under the pretence of search-ing for arms, entered the dwellings and perpetrated outrages of every imaginable kind. The men were abused and forced to flee from their houses, the women were insulted, their jewelry and trinkets taken from them, and every dwelling robbed of what money could be found. One Mexican, who has made a report to the board of alcades of this city states his loss at \$150—money that he had re-

Several other ranchos were visited by this party during the same night, but the inhabitants were forewarned of their approach, and fled to the woods with every thing valuable they possessed—

few of them have yet ventured to return.

From the rancho of Guadaloupe, only three leagues from here, the inhabitants have likewise fled and deem it unsafe to return until some protection is afforded them.

consequences to themselves, should they report the offenders to the commandant here, induced the Mexicans to bear their wrongs in silence hence the reason so many days elapsed without the mention being made of it.

A BATTLE GROUND. One of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, writing from Matamoras, thus describes the present appearance of the first battle-grounds between our troops and the Mexi-

through the chapparral are strewed skeletons and all kinds of implements of warfare, and the trees are torn with cannon balls. In one tree I should, think there were twenty musket balls—some have been cut out by visitors. Through the whole woods are graves—in some instances there are 150 Mexicans in one grave. I think Resaca is the best place an eneme grave. I think Resaca is the best place an eneme grave. I think Resaca is the best place an eneme grave. I think Resaca is the best place an enember of the street of

SANTA ANNA'S STORY.

We copy from the Washington Union of Tuesday the following abstract of Santa Anna's account of the late battles, and declarations of his fu-

Gen. Santa Anna commences his manifesto, an Gen. Santa Anna commences his manifesto, announcing to the Mexican people the armistica which he had concluded with Gen. Scott, by saying that the events of the 19th and 20 h are already too notorious, because they were unfortunate. He then adverts to the extraordinary exertions which he had used to raise and equip an army of more than 20,000 men, and provide supplies for them, and to construct lines of fortifications. He had used to raise and equip an army of them, and to construct lines of fortifications. plan of defence, he says, was evident from a glance at the works constructed, and at the disposi-tion of his troops; but in war, an accident appa-rently insignificant may frustrate the most skilful combinations. On the 18th, at 11 o'clock in the

the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief—close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of the neck, called Adam's apple, and use the bellows actively. The press upon the chest to exiel the air from the lungs—to imitate matural breathing. Continue this an hour at least, until signs of natural breathing comes on. Wrap the body in warm blankets and place it near the fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart artificial heat if possible. Avoid all friction until respiration shall be in some degree established.

MR. DICKINSON'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the following just and well-merited tribute to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Dickinson, which we copy from the Boston Journal, we most heartily subscribe.

Type Foundry—we have already more than once referred to the Type and Stereotype Foundry established by Mr. S. N. Dickinson in this city, and have taken occasion to speak in terms of commendation of his enterprise and success in introducing the Scotch method of cutting type, which had previously been unknown here, but which finds much favor with printers. Mr. Dickinson is well known for his practical skill, and devotion to his business as a printer for many years.

He has done more to improve the style of printing

The mext day at dawn, Santa Anna says he mad another effort to rocced to the support of the er-ring general, (whose name he does not mention,) but had hardly put himself in motion when the enemy made his attack, and in ten minutes the general was routed. The consequences of this, he says, were terrible. The enemy could, by a rapid movement, reach the Capital before it was possible for him to succor it, or might full with the whole body of his troops upon a part of the Mex-ican army. An engagement did take place bewhole body of his troops upon a part of the Mexican army. An engagement did take place between their respective advanced corps, and Santa Anna says that his exertions cost the enemy not a little blood, and that he succeeded in placing himself in a position to save the Capital; but, upon receiving a communication from Gen. Scott proposing an armistice, he concluded to accede to it. He then touches upon the propriety of an armistice in the abstract, and concludes by saying that if the present armistice does not result in peace, the war can be renewed. He is still, he says, at the head of a respectable body of troops, and the nation will support him in maintaining its honor. At will support him in maintaining its honor. At the same time, he threatens to punish factious and seditious opposition to the supreme authority.

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

The U. S. Government has expended within the last year and a half, \$135,000,000, or 87,000,000 more than its receipts for the same time.

Working men! remember that this end working men! remember that this enormous end is hung a solar lamp, and over the doors are registers, which indicate the name of the town at which the train will stop next. There are also stuffed cushions between the windows, and pegs for hats, umbrellas, &c., and three of Emerson's patent ventillators. The car has been purchased by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, for three thousand dollars.—Post.

WHAT THE ENLISTED SAY OF ENLIST-ING.

A letter-writing recruit from the army, at the matter additions his friends at the eastward.

> When will the people of this and other lands When will the people of the whole when the moral courage to look at the question of War temperately and firmly, and deal with it practically, as its importance demands? Public opinion tically, as its importance demands? Public opinion exerted and wielded in a right spirit, is as potent to effect a change in this as in any other of our so-cial wrongs, before which the strongest of military despotisms will fade as a falling leaf.

Alas! for men that they should be so blind. Alas! for men that they should be so blind,
And laud as gods those scourgers of their kind;
Call each man glorious who has led a host,
And him most glorious who has murder'd nost;
Alas! that men should lavish upon these
The most obstreperous flattery of their tongue—
That these alone should be by poets sang—
That good men's names should to oblivionfall,
But those of heroes fill the mouths of all—
That those who labor in the arts of peace,
Making the nations prosper and increase,
Should fill a nameless and unhonor'd grave,
Their worth forgotten by the crowds they save,
But that the leaders who despoil the earth.
Fill it with tears, and quench its children's murth And stand adored as demi-gods for aye!
False greatness! where the pedestal for one,
Is on the heads of multitudes undone: False admiration! given, not understood; False glory! only to be gained by blood.

From the Newburyport Herald. A FEW DIRECTIONS TO RAILROAD TRAVELLERS.

Having your value in one hand and your umbrella in the other, make a grand rush for the steps. If you knock over an old lady and two or three little girls, so much the better, it will teach them to keep out of the way another time. Having thus secured an early entrance into the cars, you will have an opportunity to select the most commodious seats; every gentleman will of course expect at least two sents. Put your value on the inside one, take the other seat yourself, with your umbrella by way of barrier on the outside—and it will require uncommon boldness to attack a forumbrella by way of barrier on the outside—and it will require uncommon boldness to attack a fortress thus guarded. After having thus disposed of yourself and chattels, you will place one loot on the sent in front, and then proceed to take a large mouthful of tobacco—every gentleman will of course provide himself with a good stock of this forerant weed. As expectation, is considered fragrant weed. As expectoration is considered wholesome, you will proceed to discharge your saliva, if the day be warm and pleasant, on the floor of the car—if it should be cold and stormy, it will be judicious to open the window, and let drive in that direction. If the conductor is not on the watch, you may perhaps contrive to get a whift of a segar, which will add much to the comfort of

From the rancho of Gaadaloupe, only three leagues from here, the inhabitants have likewise fled and deem it unsafe to return until some protection is afferded them.

A few days previous to these occurrences, a similar body of men conducted by two Mexicans, visited the rancho of La Jarita and perpetrated like and even worse crimes. Fears of still more serious consequences to themselves, should they report the offenders to the commandant here, induced passengers, as it almost infallibly trips up some old gentlemen in heste to get out at a way station. old gentlemen in haste to get out at a way

Should a newspaper hoy pass you, you of course have no change, but as soon as your next neigh bor buys a paper, you will naturally beg to look a it a moment to see the ship news. You will then settle yourself comfortably to peruse it—after have the property of the prope settle yourself comfortably to peruse it—after hav-ing mastered its contents, you will then deliber-ately fold it up, hold it in your hand, and tell its owner all the news you have read, item by item. He must be an unconscionable dog indeed, if he is not pleased to be saved the trouble of reading

owner all the news you have read, item by item. He must be an unconscionable dog indeed, if he is not pleased to be saved the trouble of reading hine was, there are, every few feet, large piles of bones, lying where they fell, with parts of uniforms attached to them—canteens, caps, and all kind of equipments, decaying; together. The Americans were all buried.

Resaca is worth seeing, as it is where the hardest fight was. The fighting was in the road, in a raising the time, to address him various, and on both sides there is chapparral. All through the chapparral are strewed skeletons and all kinds of implements of warfare, and the trees are through the chapparral are strewed skeletons and all kinds of implements of warfare, and the trees are the country with cannon balls. In one tree I should think

DREADFUL STREET SLAUGHTER.

On Wednesday morning last, in Norfolk, Va., Leonard White, a man of dissipated habits, and who, when in his paroxysms of drunken iosanity, was in the habit of abusing his wife and her mother, (Mrs. Beale.,) committed an unusually aggravated assault upon the latter. She is very old, and blind, as well as decrapid from age, and was shockingly beaten and bruised by her insance son in-law. Mrs. Beale, in the course of the day, called at the residence of her son, Mr. Albert Beale, Clerk of the steamer Curtis Peck, and left word for him to call and see her at Mr. White's. On the arrival of the C. P. from Richmond the same afternoon, he called accordingly at about 6 o'clock in the evening, when she related to him the usage she had received from White in the morning, and showed hip the bruises from the blows which he had inflicted on her person.

This information produced the most sielent extends the same of the steamer of the course of the steamer Continued to the course of the day, called at the residence of her son, Mr. Albert Beale, Clerk of the steamer Curtis Peck, and left word the arrival of the C. P. from Richmond the same afternoon, he called accordingly at about 6 o'clock in the evening, when she related to him the usage she had received from White in the morning, and showed hip the bruises from the blows which he had inflicted on her person.

This information produced the most sielent extended to the course of last ingit, a man was seen on the premises of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been watched by employers of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the course of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the course of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the course of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the received from white had been placed in the course of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the course of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the course of Mr. Harper, for two or three had been placed in the course

showed his the bruises from the blows which he had inflicted on her person.

This information produced the most violent excitement in the breast of Beale, who, after remaining about an hour with his mother, who besought him to proceed to no acts of violence, her only wish being to have White bound over, rushed madly out of the house; and, shortly after, seeing White go into a cigar shop, he entered, and dragged him out upon the pavement, where, throwing his arm around his victim, he drew a Bowie-knife and stabbed him several times before any one could interfere—White lingered until Sunday night, when he died, and the coroner's jury returned a when he died, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts. The Norfolk Herald, from which we gather this dreadful story, does not state whether Beale has been arrested.

How to Make and Unmake an Appetite. Glasgow paper furnishes a curious instance of the effect of ventilation, which were laughable if it were not saddening. In a weaving mill near Manwere not saddening. In a weaving mill near Man-chester, where the ventilation was very bad, the proprietor caused a fan to be mounted, and so im-proved it greatly. What was the result! Why the operatives, instead of thanking their employer for his attention to their comfort and health, made a formal complaint to him, that the ventilator had increased their appetites, and therefore entitled them to a corresponding increase of wages? By stonto a corresponding increase of wages! 'By stop-ping the fan a part of the day,' says our authority, 'the ventilation and voracity of the establishment were brought to a medium standard, and com-plaints ceased. The operatives' wages would but just support them—any additional demands by just support them—any additional demands by their stomachs could only be answered by draughts upon their backs, which were by no means in a condition to answer them.' Poorthings! The fan brought them health, but they fancied they could not afford the luxury.

A SCENE IN A GLASGOW CELLAR.

I lately had occasion to call upon a spirit mer-chant, who also keeps a retail whiskey cellar. When chant, who also keeps a retail whiskey cellar. When in his place, and in business conversation with him, a poor, ragged, dirty, female beggar, attended by two as equally wretchedly elad children, came in. 'Well, lady, what is it?' said the spirit dealer, with all the complaisance of a person depending for his next meal upon the patronage of his superiors—and yet he was worth some thousands of pounds!—'Well, lady, what is it?' said he, abruptly breaking off our conversation, and attending to the pounds!—' Well, lady, what is it?' said he, abruptly breaking off our conversation, and attending to the wants of his customer—' Well, lady, what is it? said he. 'Half-a-gill at threehalfpence.' 'Yes, was the response. It was gulped down at a mouthful. 'Thank you,' suid the g-ntleman of half-gills. with the most apparent obsequiousness. She then took a seat on a form before the counter, and he resumed his conversation with me. My busines was at length finished, and I left. In about tw hours afterwards I again called. On entering, was met by the lady, but who now had sunk down to the drunken oeggar, and the gentleman landlord was kicking her out at the door. When will persons be wise for themselves! The moral of the above true scene must be obvious.—Correspondent of the Examiner.

There was a little old woman in the city of Glas gow who much admired Dr. Chalmers, and diligently attended all his sermons on Sundays and week-days, whether they were doctrinal or practical, theological or astronomical. One day she came home in great perplexity. Dr. Chalmers had dwelt much on a 'moral lever' with which he wished to uplift human nature. What a 'moral lever' was the little old woman could not divine. A friend took the poker, and placed it on the bars of the grate, trying to realize the idea, and make the imagery palpable. The little old woman paused—mused—and at last the fire burned. She bethought of the indignity done to the pulpit, the subject, the doctor, and herself, by so gross a materialization of the 'moral lever;' and bursting with indignation, she asked, 'Do you mean to tell me that Dr. Chalmers would preach a hale hour about a poker?'—Manchester Examiner.

The Prison Meeting in New-York.

This meeting will be held on the 4th of October. Ve hope the friends of Prison Reform will general-rattend. The following subjects will be discus-

 Λ comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of the separate and congregate systems of 2. The best means of securing a uniform method

of reporting prison statistics.

3. The proper length of sentences, and the extent of the discretion that should be conferred upon

judges in regard thereto.

4. The best method of supplying the prisoners with food and clothing.

5. Prison labor to be considered in its relation to the separate and congregate systems respectively-its effects on the habits and morals of the prisoner —its productiveness, etc.—its interference with free labor, and including the merits of the contract

system.

6. The imposition of fines, and the condition to which they shall be subjected.

7. The best method of appointing officers, and the proper tenure of their offices.

8. A comparison of the criminal laws of different States and the best means of securing uniformity therein.

erein.

9. The classification of crimes.

10. The use and limits of the pardoning powet.

11. The discipline of prisons and the treatment 12. The organization of county prisons.

SENTENCE OF DEATH was pronounced on Friday last, at Catskill, N. Y., on John Kelley, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lewis, an old resident of Prattsville. He perpetrated the dead for ident of Prattsville. He perpetrated the deed for the sake of robbing his victim of \$15.. He is or-dered to be executed on the 28th of October.

Private Mails are now in operation between Springfield and New-York, and they are soon to be extended to Boston and Philadelphia. They carry letters free, says the Courier, but charge for the de-

Disastrous. The South Carolina regiment of Volunteers, which left their home six months ago, about 800 strong, can now only muster 135 men spared by pestilence and war.

The Danish poet, Anderson, has been invited to visit the Queen during her stay in the Highlands, and has already left London for Scotland. There is an absurd rumor in Dublin that O'Con nell, notwithstanding his public funeral, is not dead, but enjoying himself at his villa on the lake of Co-

When virtue is the sun of the soul, peace will be its evening star. 'Dick, where were you yesterday?' 'Oh! moving.' 'What!' moving sgain?' 'Yes, I find it cheaper to pay a handcartman for moving, than it is

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is

often older than the mother.

When you see a female rise early, get breakfast and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

CONVICTS SENT TO THIS COUNTRY. From a police report in the New-York Tribune, we learn that a German named Christian Beckstein, was arrested not long since in Utica, for theft, who confessed that he had been three times imprisoned in Germany for a similar crime, and had been discharged on condition that he would come to this country.

The value of the American contributions for Ireland is estimated in money at £300,000 sterling. The quantity of iron produced by Sweden in 1846 was 116,105 tons, of which 110,000 were exported.

Indian meal has been selling at 12s. 6d. per bar-rel, or about £7 per ton. The price of a ton of guano is £8.

Rlinois.—Convention.—The Constitutional Convention of Illinois probably adjourned last Tuesday.
—The following provision has been adopted with regard to Duelists:

Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor to fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such other manner as is or may be magaciled by law.

punished otherwise in such other manner as is or may be prescribed by law.'

The following outrageous clause has been adopted by a vote of 81 to 31:

'The Legislature shall pass laws with adequat penalties, preventing the intermarrisge of whites and blacks, and no colored person shall ever, under any pretext, hold any office of honor or profit in this State.—N. Y. Tribune.

James Hillhouse was challenged by a hot headed southern member to fight a duel.—He replied that he would accept the challenge with the greatest pleasure provided his antagonist would have the kindness to wait until he could send home to Connecticut for his 'skunk gun.'

The Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations. and a Voice to Mankind; By and through ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, The Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I.—THE KEY.

General remarks on the condition of society in past and present times—Causes of evils not visible on the external of things, but are hidden in the soul of existing institutions. The interior of all things is the only 'real Reality'—the external is the mere transient expression. Rationale of Animal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, and the source of the author's impressions. Proof of a spiritual existence. Generalizations and reasonings on various laws and principles of the Universe. Universal and eternal Motion. Eternal progression of all things through circular or spiral lines of developement. Universal correspondence or analogy. The 'Great Positive Mind the Cause, Nature the Effect, and Spirit the Ultimate.' &c., &c., PART I .- THE KEY. PART II.-THE REVELATION

PART II.—THE KEVELATION.

The original condition of all matter as liquid fire.
The great Sun of the 'Univercalum' as the Throne or 'Vortex' of Infinite Power and Intelligence. Evolution of an igneous atmosphere from the Great Centre, and formation of successive nebulous zones, encircling almost the immensity of space. Formation of countless millions of suns from these, with their conditions of countless millions of suns from these, with tion of countless millions of suns from these, with their respective planets. The immensity of creation. Laws of planetary motion. Origin and rationale of Universal Gravitation. Our own solar system. Origin of the sun and planets—inhabitants of the latter. Geological history of the earth minutely traced. Developement of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and Man. Original settlement of the nations. Former inhabitants of Central America, &c. Origin of languages—of hieroglyphics—of mythological theology—of creeds and institutions that have no foundation in Nature. Former revolutions. What is man physically? and institutions that have no foundation in Nature. Former revelations. What is man physically? What is man spiritually? Analysis of the human faculties—Laws of their government. The process of death. The Second Sphere, or world of human existence. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, or great Spiritual Sun of the Universe and Throne of Divine Love and Wisdom. PART III .- THE APPLICATION.

PART III.—THE APPLICATION.

Analysis of society. Diseases of the great social Body. Corruptions of institutions—disunities—universal conflicts of interests and consequent vice. The REMEDY. The law of universal association, affinity, or gravitation, applicable to Man as to all other things in the Universe. A natural situation adapted to every person, and a person adapted to every natural situation. Mankind organized to correspond to the planetary system, or the Universe; i. e., each one gravitating to his own congenial employment, climate, association, &c., &c., and laboring in the sphere which he is qualified to fill. The transition-process of social reorganization, and the first and subsequent steps to be taken by farmers, mechanica, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, and chanics, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, elergymen. Society as it will be ere long.
NEW HEAVEN and the NEW EARTH, &c.

For sale at the office of the Prisoner's Friend

WILLIAM B. LOGAN, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE-STREET, NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good assort-ment, and will sell chesp for cash. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messrs. Parker & Davis. New-Bedford, June 1.

EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rev Alexander Crumwell, and a POEM ON FREE DOM, by Mr. Charles L. Reason. This able pamphlet, by two of the colored literati of New-York, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, at the reduced price of 121-2 cents per

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE undersigned, gratefullyappreciating the credition success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that his establishment is pleasantly situated near Bensonville, on the west bank of the Licking Water, or Mill River, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the South side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodging rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are, the plunge, douche, drenchee, and apray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 feet, 31-2 deep,—the gentlemens, 8 by 12, and 31-2 deep. There are also two cold douches, one of which is situated a mile, and the other half a mile from the stablishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is picturences and romanic. There are a variety of pleasant. establishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, 18. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks passing near and to springs of pure water. The walks are sufficiently retired to allow water-cure patients to appear as they should, plainly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment. cates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his sary; and from the results which have attended an application of the treatment, he hesistates not to say, that the electric symptom of the skin indicates ritality or power, and that an invalid whose skin is not attended with this symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated with water. Among the comsuccessfully treated with water. successfully treated with water. Among the com-plaints which are here successfully treated, are pulmory affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dys-pepsia, general debility, nervous and spinal affec-tions, inflammatory or chronic rheumatism, neural gia, sciatica, lame limbs, paralysis, fevers, salt rheum, scrofulous and erysipelas humors.

All patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, one

ourse of treatment, should furnish themselve with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, on with three confortables, three wollen blankes, stillinen and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, six crash towels, some well-worn linen to cut for fomentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe. Terms for treatment and board are \$5,50 per week, for those who occupy rooms on the third floor—on the first and second floors, \$6,00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, or the third floor, will pay \$8,00 per week—on the first and second floors, \$8,50 per week. Invalids who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms. (Avenue) in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will procure their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra

D. RUGGLES.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 1847. No. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examined n regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the daptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

D. R.

* This instrument may be obtained at the establish-

BOOKS! JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH,

No. 25 CORNEILL, PACTS for the People, showing the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and bracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects: compiled from Official vita origin bracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects: compiled from Official and other as thentic Documents; by Loring Moody. Price 20c. Review of Lysander Spooner on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Wendell Phillips, 20 cts. Mr. Spooner's Work, new edition, 20 cts. Christian Non-Resistance Illustrated and Defended, by Adia Ballou, 37 cts.

Parker's Sermons of the Dangerous Classes, and the Perishing Classes—of Merchants, &c. 12 and 6 cts.

6 cts.
ooks on the Water Cure, by Dr. Shew, Mrs. Shew, Books on the Water Cure, or Dr. Snew, Mrs. Shew, Dr. Balbimie, Dr. Gullie, and others.

Water-Cure Journal, by Dr. Shew, published semmonthly, at \$1 per annum.

Fowler's Works complete on Phrenology, Physiol

ogy, &c.
Fowler's Phrenological Journal, published matthle

\$1 per annum.

Booksellers and Agents will be supplied with the above at wholesale prices.

B. M. has, in addition to the above, a large state of valuable Anti-Slavery Books, of an older day. which he offers at a disc

which he offers at a discount of 80 per cent. Ithm the original prices, such as George Thompson's Letters and Addresses while in America, George Thompson's Lectures on British India, 8 cd. Miss A. E. Grimke's Letters to Miss Becher, 8 ca. Miss S. M. Grimke's Letters on Equality of the Sexes.

the Sexes, and a variety of others at the same rate. June 11.



H AVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence, NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS., where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, except those arising from immorality. Mrs. Morr has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four of five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further comments. Her method of treatment and coring is entirely different from many others in the profession. Her method of a support of the profession of the prof

-Her medicines are all compounded by ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS. Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for

her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Most personally, can do so by letter directed as abore, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by courter of case.

return of mail.

Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United
States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston,
Belletters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bil. knap-street, near Cambridge-street. I. C. would respectfully inform the public, thatle

I. has fitted up and opened his house to accomedate with Board and Lodging those who may fave him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits share. No pains will be spared to render til every way a pleasant and agreeuble house. Terms moterate.

April 16

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER CONTINUES to manufacture all the various ONTINUES to manufacture all the variously proved TRUSES at his old stand, No. 36 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Trust business than any other person engaged in it in this street.

ALSO-Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapses I Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deform ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The

often times made to answer as himself for the lat subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the lat twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the latter years, feels confident in being able to suit all case that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, for merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized set al that will not rust, having wooden and copper pide, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Bell merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanaed and al that will not rust, having wooden and copper page. Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salama's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman apatent French do; Bateman's do, double and seigle. Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Children, of al sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompsot Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to course low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, of FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. From Dr. John C. Warren, of Bostos.

Having had occasion to observe, that some person
afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the
want of skilful workmen in accommodating Truse
to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pain
to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foter
to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of
Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his
work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acqualised
with the manufacture of these instruments and in
genious in accommodating them to the variety of east
which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommed
him to my professional brethren, and to the public
as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to their wans in regard to the mportant articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D. From Dr Robbins, Roxbury

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used From Dr. Green, Boston

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trusses, those made by Mr.

From Dr. Green, Boston

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trusses, those many by James F. Foster, in

and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foater, is he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-The benefit of such instruments is often lost,

The benefit of such instruments and the consequence of their imperfect construction, and the consequence of their imperfect construction, and the neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, in am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good artificially believing that he will give them a good artification, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 1817.

Boston, April 27, 150

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, kinds of supporters and other apparatus require invalids, and fully believes that the character of work will favorably compare with that of other arts.

J. V. C. SMITH, J. V. C. SMIT

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Morth Ferris-Vermont.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferris-

MASSACHUSETTS .- Milton Bonney , Lowell ;- R. & J. Wastachusetts .- Milton Bonney , Lowell ;- R. & J. Wastachusetts ;-MASSACHUSETTS.—Milton Bonney, LogestiAdams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Naskoddire
Elias Richards, Weymouth,—George
Northamptos; John Levy, Merrimack.
RHODE-ISLASD.—Amarancy Paine, Providenti,
William Adams, Pascucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Jaset
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintoch, 12

NEW-YORK.—S. H. (197).
C. Fuller, Skansatteles; —Thomas McCumorterlos; —John H. Parker, Peru.
PENNNTYANA.—M. Preston, —Thomas His James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstorn, —Thomas His John Cox, Homorton; —James M. M. Kin, Philatelesis, Source M. M. Cox, Homorton, —James M. M. Kin, Philatelesis; John Cox, Homorton, —Panningtonsilla.
Onto.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.

BJ All relating to to be direc EF TER vance; or LP Six

AT THE

ROBER

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From the Jamaica Morning Journal. THE CAPTIVE SLAVE. A PORM-BY WILLIAM CARTER.

A Captive Slave from Afric's land, On the ocean wide was borne; He left nfar his kindred band, A parent's fate to mourn ; His hoary head was bent with age, His soul no solace knew; And none would there his pange assuage.

Amongst that lawless crew.

He sat upon the sultry deck, A poor maltreated thing, With arms stiff folded round his neck, Lash'd to an iron ring : His meagre limbs were fetter'd fast, And weak and sore were they, His ghastly eye, uplifted, cast A look of wild dismay.

And grief did writhe his wearied soul, Yet none his plaint would hear; His moans were hushed by the ocean's growl, Unheeded dropp'd the tear:

Th' assaulting wave a batt'ry made O' his feeble, naked frame; That wretched man for mercy pray'd, But ne'er a heart could tan

Thus while the nimble barque her course

Did speed upon the wave,

The jocund crew a blasph'mous curse To his entreaties gave; The type of age conspicuous gleam'd O'er his unpillow'd head; Yet reckless still his captors seem'd, For rev'rence too had fled. And as the fierce and bois'trous wind Drove fast the waves along, The Captive, to his fate resigned,

Beheld the billows strong, That roll'd and dash'd their briny spray O'er the distended sail : Meanwhile the tott'ring barque her way Swept fleeting through the gale Now dark and dismal night came on,

Spreading her sable veil; The lightning's vivid torch anon Flash'd from her gloomy trail . Ah! at the dieary midnight hour, The victim's plaintive tone

His anguish told—that with its pow'r Twas so he passed the tristful night,

When terrors gap'd around; E'en few those moments of delight, When sank in sleep profound, His soul, forgetful of its fear, Did flit across the wave ; Did see lov'd Afric's land appear. Nor more the Captive Slave. Kind nature's nurse her visions drew,

To calm his troubled breast; But they were trances short and few, In fancied colors drest : Her fingers light his eye-lids closed, Which soon again she raised; And ere his eyes had long reposed They saw the world and gaz'd. Oh ! how his burden'd spirit then.

Embitter'd and forlorn, Did wrestle with its anguish, when, As he beheld the morn, It pictured to his suff ring mind, Whilst glow'd the orb of day, Lonago's shores he left behind, In all their bright array. He thought then of the bumble dome,

That gave him shelter there; Of those who in that sever'd home, Were pining in despair-His wife, his sons, his daughters fond, That cheer'd his lengthen'd years; These made his parent heart despond, And bath'd his eyes with tears.

A moment's pause my faithful Muse! These seenes my bosom thrill; My falt'ring lips their vigor lose. And e'en my blood grows chill : The lyre escapes my fingers' grasp, That trembles as I play, My harrass'd soul doth breathless gasp With horror and dismay.

> THE BEAUTIFUL LAND. BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

There is a land immortal, The beautiful of lands Beside the ancient portal A sentry grimly stands. He only can undo it, And open wide the door : And mortals who pass through it

That glorious land is heaven. And Death the sentry grim; The Lord therefore has given The opening keys to him ; And ransomed spirits, sighing And sorrowful for sin, Do pass the gate in dying,

Though dark and drear the passage That leadeth to the gate. Yet grace comes with the message, To souls that watch and wait ; And at the time appointed, A messenger comes down, And leads the Lord's annointed, From the cross to glery's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing, They're blessed in their tears : Their journey heavenward winging, They leave to earth the'r fears. Death like an angel seemeth-We welcome thee, they cry; Their face with glory beameth

> GIVE A TRIFLE. BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

It is a trifle—give a mill To help the poor along; "Tis not the amount-it is the will That makes the virtue strong. I have but little,' never say,

"Twill not avail to give '; A penny, if you give to day, Will make the dying live. It is the spirit, not the gold Upon the waters cast-That will return a hundred fold,

To cheer and bless at last. Then give a trifle cheerfully From out thy little store;

With interest it will come to thee,

TO THE RAIN AFTER A DROUGHT. Beautiful rain! thou art come at last, Gladdening the earth and the souls of men; The burning days are gone and past,
And Heaven hath opened its heart again.
We were weary of gazing on changeless skies,
On withered flowers, and the parched-up plain; But the clouds are cooling our aching eyes, And we bid thee welcome, oh, beautiful rain!

MISCELLANY.

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED.

The vulgar method of rolling drowned persons on harrels, and other equally absurd methods of restoring suspended animation, no doubt more frequently kills than cures. Dr. Mott, of the American Shipwreck Suciety, gives the following directions, which cannot be too extensively promulgated:

-to imitate natural breathing. Continue this an hour at least, until signs of natural breathing come on. Wrap the body in warm blankets and place it on. Wrap the body in warm blankets and place it near the fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart artificial heat for possible. Avoid all friction until respiration shall be in some degree established.

MR. DICKINSON'S TYPE FOUNDRY. To the following just and well-merited tribute the enterprise and ability of Mr. Dickinson, to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Dickinson, which we copy from the Boston Journal, we most

Type Foundry.—We have already more than once referred to the Type and Stereotype Foundry established by Mr. S. N. Dickinson in this city, and have taken occasion to speak in terms of commendation of his enterprise and success in introducing the Scotch method of cutting type, which had previously been unknown here, but which finds much favor with printers. Mr. Dickinson is well known for his practical skill, and deinson is well known for his practical skill, and de votion to his business as a printer for many years. He has done more to improve the style of printing than any other individual—and has invested a large capital in carrying on the business on a large scale. It is understood that he is about to relinquish this portion of his business, henceforward, and devote all his energies to his Foundry—in which we have no doubt he will be as successful in devising and casting new and beautiful speci-mens of type for all kinds of printing work, as in improving the book, newspaper and job printing business, to to which branch he has devoted so many years.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

In the wooden building ourside, the magnificent railroad ear, recently manufactured by Messrs Davenport and Bridges, of Cambridgeport, excited great admiration. It is forty feet long and nine wide, resting on newly invented springs, with horizontal action, which free the cars from all strain in passing curves, and prevent juring from any other ordinary interruption. The passenger, even when going at the most rapid speed, may read in the car as comfortably as if he were in his own par-lor. The doors, seats, and interior sides are made of rosewood, and the floor of white maple and black walnut, inlaid. The seats (for sixty passen-gers) are covered with violet colored plush; they are forty inches in width, and have two inches more knee-play than is usually allowed. At each end is hung a solar lamp, and over the doors are registers, which indicate the name of the town at which the train will stop next. There are also stuffed cushions between the windows, and pegs for hats, umbrellas, &c., and three of Emerson's patent ventillators. The car has been purchased by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, for three

WHAT THE ENLISTED SAY OF ENLIST-

A letter-writing recruit from the army, at the seat of war, addressing his friends, at the eastward, closes his letter by saying, 'If a man ever asks you to enlist, knock him down with a club.' Poor fellow! This anecdote, by the by, reminds us of one the incidents of which are similar, though having reference to a different kind of enlistment. A gentleman travelling in the West came to a town which was pretty much all Loco-Foco. Entering the bar-room of the only inn in the place, he spied a discontented looking little fellow I aning on his hands and eyeing the fire most ruefully. The trav-eller learned afterward that the unhappy looking villager had been a great politician, and had gone his death for 'Polk and Dallas,' under whose trioffice of the village for his services. But, though often and strongly promised, he had never succeeded. This made him reflective, and rather regretful; and he had begun to repent his recent zeal In order to draw him out, one of the bystanders said, 'Well, I voted for Mr. Polk, any how, and Whereupon ain't ashamed to own it? Whereupon the travel-ler remarked, 'Well, then, I did'nt?' At this, slowly uprose the little lugutrious villager, and mys-teriously whispering in the ear of the new comer,

"

" Didn't you vote for Polk, though?"

" Certainly not!" was the reply.

" Will you just do me a slight favor, sir?" pursued to disappointed office-secker. suppointed office-seeker. ertainly,' was the answer of the stranger

Well, then; just look here! Just be so good as to take me out behind the barn, then, and give me a good licking—will you?—Express.

OUTRAGES ON THE RIO GRAND.

The Flag of the 14th, gives the following details of brutal outrages committed by men in the uniform of American cavalry soldiers:

About 2 o'clock in the night of the 12th inst. party of 12 Americans, mounted, armed and equip-ped as our volunteer cavalry, rode into the Rancho of Solicena, about eight leagues distant from this city, the inhabitants of which are in daily intercourse with us, and under the pretence of searching for arms, entered the dwellings and perpetrated outrages of every imaginable kind. The men were abused and forced to flee from their houses, the women were insulted, their jewelry and trinkets taken from them, and every dwelling robbed of what money could be found. One Mexican, who has made a report to the board of alcades of this city states his loss at \$150—money that he had re-

thed the rancho of La Jarita and perpetrated like and even worse crimes. Fears of still more serious consequences to themselves, should they report the offenders to the commandant here, induced passengers, as it almost infallibly trips up some all acutements in the language of the passage. the Mexicans to bear their wrongs in silence— hence the reason so many days elapsed without the mention being made of it.

SANTA ANNA'S STORY.

We copy from the Washington Union of Tues ay the following abstract of Santa Anna's accoun-f the late battles, and declarations of his fu-Gen. Santa Anna commences his manifesto, at

Gen. Santa Anna commences his manifesto, anouncing suspended animation, no doubt more
frequently kills than cures. Dr. Mott, of the American Shipwreck Society, gives the following directions, which cannot be too extensively promulgated:

As soon as the body is removed from the water,
press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward
and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without intermission until a pair
of common bellows can be procured; when obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the base of
the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or
handkerchie—close it. Directa by stander to press
firmly on the projecting part of the neck, called handkerchief—close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of the neck, called Adam's apple, and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to extend the air from the lungs to fall back on the village of Coyoncan, for the content of the land of the la purpose of effecting a concentration of forces, in

had of this unfortunate movement was the report had of this unfortunate movement was the report of cannon, showing that an engagement had commenced. With a fatal presentiment of the consequences, he immediately placed himself at the head of a brilliant brigade of four thousand men and five pieces of artillery, and proceeded to the support of the general, but arrived too late. The engagement had interested by emy had interposed his forces between them; and the night coming on, and the rain falling in tor-rents, he was compelled to retire. He, however, sent an order by an aid-de-camp to the refractory general, directing him to retire to San Angel by the only road which was then left him; but, in-stead of obeying this order, the general seat him word that what we wanted was more troops; that he had besten the enemy and put him to fight, and had granted promotions in consequence of the vic-

The next day at dawn, Santa Anna says he made another effort to roceed to the support of the er-ring general, (whose name he does not mention,) but had hardly put himself in motion when the enemy made his attack, and in ten minutes the general was routed. The consequences of this, he says, were terrible. The enemy could, by a id movement, reach the Capital before it was sible for him to succor it, or might fall with the possible for him to succor it, or might is in which while body of his troops upon a part of the Mexican army. An engagement did take place between their respective advanced corps, and Santa Anna says that his exertions cost the enemy not a little blood and that he succeeded in placing himlittle blood, and that he succeeded in placing him-self in a position to save the Capital; but, upon receiving a communication from Gen. Scott pro-posing an armistice, he concluded to accede to it. He then touches upon the propriety of an armistice in the abstract, and concludes by saying that if the present armistice does not result in peace, war can be renewed. He is still, he says, at head of a respectable body of troops, and the nation will support him in maintaining its honor. At the same time, he threatens to punish factious and editious opposition to the sur

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

The U. S. Government has expended within the last year and a half, \$135,000,000, or 87,000,000 than its receipts for the same time

Working men! remember that this enorm utlay for war and slavery, will come from your pockets, and is a burden upon your stoulders, as really as though directly levied upon jou instead really as though directly levied upon jou instead of being purloined from you by the cunning device of duties and customs. The burdens of war are always yours—the fighting and the onying. It is costly amusement! Could not our lefined and Christian nation be persuaded to introduce the Spanish practice of bull fights or the ancient gladiatorial shows instead? They would cast less of money, morals and life, and be quite as easily made to harmonize with our religion.—Pa. Freeatorial shows instead?

When will the people of this and other lands have the moral courage to look at the question of Wax temperately and firmly, and deal with it prac-tically, as its importance demands? Public opinion exerted and wielded in a right spirit, isas potent to effect a change in this as in any other et our so-cial wrongs, before which the strongest of military despotisms will fade as a falling leaf.

Alas! for men that they should be so blind, And laud as gods those scourgers of their kind; Call each man glorious who has led a host And him most glorious who has murder'd nost; Alas! that men should lavish upon these
The most obsequious homage of their kneed.
The most obstreperous flattery of their toague That these alone should be by poets sung-That good men's names should to oblivion fall, But those of heroes fill the mouths of all— But those of heroes fill the mouths of all— That those who tabor in the arts of peace, Making the nations prosper and increase, Should fill a nameless and unbonor'd grave, Their worth forgotten by the crowds they save, But that the leaders who despoil the earth, Fill it with tears, and quench its children's murth Should with their statues block the public way, And stand adored as demi-gods for aye! False greatness! where the pedestal for one, is on the heads of multitudes undone: False admiration! given, not understood; False glory! only to be gained by blood. C. MACKAY.

From the Newburyport Herald.

A FEW DIRECTIONS TO RAILROAD TRAVELLERS.

Having your value in one hand and your um-brella in the other, make a grand rush for the steps. If you knock over an old lady and two or three little girls, so much the better, it will teach them to keep out of the way another time. Hav-ing thus secured an early entrance into the cars, you will have an opportunity to select the most commodious seats; every gentleman will of course expect at least two sents. Put your valise on the aside one, take the other seat yourself, with your imbrella by way of barrier on the outside—and it umbrella by way of barrier on the outside—and it will require uncommon boldness to attack a fortress thus guarded. After having thus disposed of yourself and chattels, you will place one foot on the seat in front, and then proceed to take a large mouthful of tobacco—every gentleman will of course provide himself with a good stock of this fragrant weed. As expectation is considered what money count be round. One mexican, who has made a report to the board of alcades of this city states his loss at \$150—money that he had received from the sale of wood to steamboats.

Several other ranchos were visited by this party during the same night, but the inhabitants were forewarned of their approach, and fled to the woods with every thing valuable they possessed—few of them have yet ventured to return.

From the rancho of Gaadaloupe, only three

woods with every thing valuable they possessed—
few of them have yet ventured to return.

From the runcho of Guadaloupe, only three leagues from here, the inhabitants have likewise fled and deem it unsafe to return until some protection is afforded them.

A few days previous to these occurrences, a similar body of men conducted by two Mexicans, visual that the process of the possessed—
it watch, you may perhaps contrive to get a whiff of a segar, which will add much to the comfort of the passengers.

If you see a lady entering opposite you unprotected, particularly if she be pretty and embarrassed, stretch yourself back in your two seats and stare at her, until some green horn nut as knowing large tired when the protection is afforded the protection of a segar, which will add much to the comfort of the passengers.

If you see a lady entering opposite you unprotected, particularly if she be pretty and embarrassed, stretch yourself back in your two seats and stare at her, until some green horn nut as knowing large three protections are the watch, you may perhaps contrive to get a whiff of a segar, which will add much to the comfort of the passengers.

If you see a lady entering opposite you unprotected, particularly if she be pretty and embarrassed, stretch yourself back in your two seats and your two seat

the offenders to the commandant here, induced the Mexicans to bear their wrongs in silence—hence the reason so many days elapsed without the mention being made of it.

A Baytle Ground. One of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, writing from Matamoras, thus describes the present appearance of the first battle-grounds between our troops and the Mexicans:—

1 visited, yesterday, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. At Palo Alto, along where the Mexican line was, there are, every few feet, large pales of bones, lying where they fell, with parts of uniforms were all buried.

Resaca is worth seeing, as it is where the hardest fight was. The fighting was in the road, in a ravine, and on both sides there is chapparral. All through the chapparral are strewed skeletons and all kinds of implements of warfare, and the trees are form with cannon balls. In one tree I should think there were twenty musket balls—some have been cut out by visitors. Through the whole woods are my could have chosen for a decisive stand; and how they were driven from it, it is hardly possible to conceive.

DREADFUL STREET SLAUGHTER.

On Wednesday morning last, in Norfolk, Va., LEONARD WHITE, a man of dissipated habits, and who, when in his paroxysms of drunken insanity, was in the habit of abusing his wife and her mother (Mrs. Ret.) computed any unusually mother, (Mrs. Beale,) committed an unusually mother, (Mrs. Beale,) committed an unusually aggravated assault upon the latter. She is very old, and blind, as well as decrepid from age, and was shockingly beaten and bruised by her insance son in-law. Mrs. Beale, in the course of the day, called at the residence of her son, Mr. Albert Beale, Clerk of the steamer Curtis Peck, and left word for him to call and see her at Mr. White's. On the arrival of the C. P. from Richmond the same the arrival of the C. P. from Richmond the same afternoon, he called accordingly at about 6 o'clock in the evening, when she related to him the usage she had received from White in the morning, and showed him the bruises from the blows which he

had inflicted on her person.

This information produced the most violent excitement in the breast of Bralk, who, after remaining about an hour with his mother, who besought him to proceed to no acts of violence, her only wish being to have White bound over, rushed WHITE doubt of the house; and, shortly after, seeing White go into a cigar shop, he entered, and dragged him out upon the pavement, where, throwing his arm around his victim, he drew a Bowie-knife and stabbed him several times before any one could interfere—White lingered until Sunday night, when he died, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts. The Norfolk Herald, from which we gather this dreadful story, does not state whether Brale has been arrested.

How to Make and Unmake an Appetite .--Glasgow paper furnishes a curious instance of the effect of ventilation, which were laughable if it were not saddening. As a weaving mill near Man chester, where the ventilation was very bad, the proprietor caused a fan to be mounted, and so im proved it greatly. What was the result! Why the operatives, instead of thanking their employer for his attention to their comfort and health, made a formal complaint to him, that the ventilator had increased their appetites, and therefore entitled them to a corresponding increase of wages! 'By stopping the fan a part of the day,' says our authority, 'the ventilation and voracity of the establishment were brought to a medium standard, and cou plaints ceased. The operatives' wages would be just support them—any additional demands by their stomachs could only be answered by draught upon their backs, which were by no means in a condition to answer them. Poor things! The far brought them health, but they fancied they could not afford the luxury.

A SCENE IN A GLASGOW CELLAR.

I lately had occasion to call upon a spirit mer chant, who also keeps a retail whiskey cellar. When in his place, and in business conversation with him a poor, ragged, dirty, female beggar, attended by two as equally wretchedly clad children, came as equally wretchedly clad children, came 'Well, lady, what is it?' said the spirit dealer, with all the complaisance of a person dependin for his next meal upon the patronage of his su periors—and yet he was worth some thousands of pounds!—'Well, lady, what is it?' said he, abruptly breaking off our conversation, and attending to the wants of his customer—Well, lady, what is it?' said he. 'Hulf-a-gill at threehaltpence.' 'Yes,' was the response. It was gulped down at a mouthful. 'Thank you,' said the gentleman of half-gills, it thereby the said he. 'Thank you,' said the gentleman of half-gills, with the most apparent obsequiousness. She ther took a seat on a form before the counter, and he resumed his conversation with me. My business was at length finished, and I left. In about tw hours afterwards I again called. On entering, was met by the lady, but who now had sunk de to the drunken oeggar, and the gentleman landlord was kicking her out at the door. When will persons be wise for themselves! The moral of the

There was a little old woman in the city of Glas gow who much admired Dr. Chalmers, and dilli-gently attended all his sermons on Sundays and week-days, whether they were doctrinal or practical, One day she came Chalmers had dwell theological or astrono theological or astronomical. One day she car home in great perplexity. Dr. Chalmers had dw much on a 'moral lever' with which he wished uplift human nature. What a 'moral lever' w upid human nature. What a 'moral lever' was the little old woman could not divine. A friend took the poker, and placed it on the bars of the grate, trying to realize the idea, and make the imagery palpable. The little old woman paused—mused—and at last the fire burned. She bellought of the indignity done to the pulpit, the subject, the doctor, and herself, by so gross a materialization of the 'moral lever'; and bursting with indignation, she asked, 'Do you mean to tell me that Dr. Chalmers would greach a hale hour about a note?' would preach a hale hour about a poker?

The Prison Meeting in New-York. This meeting will be held on the 4th of October. We hope the friends of Prison Reform will generally attend. The following subjects will be discus-

1. A comparison of the advantages and disadvanison government.

2. The best means of securing a uniform method

of reporting prison statistics.

3. The proper length of sentences, and the extent of the discretion that should be conferred upon

judges in regard thereto.

4. The best method of supplying the prisoners with food and clothing.

5. Prison labor to be considered in its relation to the separate and congregate systems respectively— its effects on the habits and morals of the prisoners

—its productiveness, etc.—its interference with free labor, and including the merits of the contract

system.

E. The imposition of fines, and the condition to which they shall be subjected.

7. The best method of appointing officers, and the proper tenure of their offices.

8. A comparison of the criminal laws of different States and the best means of securing uniformity

The classification of crimes,

The use and limits of the pardoning power The discipline of prisons and the treatment 12. The organization of county prisons.

SENTENCE OF DEATH was pronounced on Friday last, at Catskill, N. Y., on John Kelley, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lewis, an old resident of Prattsville. He perpetrated the deed for the sake of robbing his victim of \$15. He is ordered to be executed on the 25th of October.

Private Mails are now in operation between Springfield and New-York, and they are soon to be extended to Boston and Philadelphia. They carry letters free, says the Courier, but charge for the de-livery.

DISASTROUS. The South Carolina regiment of Volunteers, which left their home six months ago, about 800 strong, can now only muster 135 men spared by pestilence and war.

The Danish poet, Anderson, has been invited to visit the Queen during her stay in the Highlands. visit the Queen during her stay in the Highlands, and has already left London for Scotland.

There is an absurd rumor in Dublin that O'Con-nell, notwithstanding his public funeral, is not dead, but enjoying himself at his villa on the lake of Co-When virtue is the sun of the soul, peace will be

its evening star. 'Dick, where were you yesterday?' 'Oh! moving.' 'What!' moving again?' 'Yes, I find it cheaper to pay a handcartman for moving, than it is to pay rent!'

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother. When you see a female rise early, get breakfast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

CONVICTS SENT TO THIS COUNTRY. From a police report in the New-York Tribune, we learn that a German named Christian Beckstein, was arrested not long since in Utica, for theft, who confessed that he had been three times imprisoned in Germany for a similar crime, and had been discharged on condition that he would come to this country.

The value of the American contributions for Ireland is estimated in money at £300,000 sterling. The quantity of iron produced by Sweden in 1846 was 116,105 tons, of which 110,000 were exported. Indian meal has been selling at 12s. 6d. per bar-rel, or about £7 per ton. The price of a ton of

TORONTO, Sept. 3d, 1847. Lamentable Occurren Lamentable Occurrence.—In the course of last night, a man was seen on the premises of Mr. Harper, builder, of this citr, where he had been watched by employers of Mr. Harper, for two or three nights previously. Such watch had been placed in consequence of Mr. Harper having received letters threatening to burn his house and premises. On his being discovered, he was challenged, and no analyte being given, one of the watchmen shot him down, when matches and combustible materials were found on his person. He proved to be one Somerset, a brother-in-law of Harper. The inquiry takes place this morning.

Rlinois.—Conrection.—The Constitutional Convention of Illinois probably adjourned last Tuesday.

—The following provision has been adopted with regard to Duclists:

Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a ducl, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor to fighting a ducl, shall be deprived of the right of holding office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be purposed of the right of holding office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be purposed. ished otherw in such other manner as is o may be proscribed by law."

The following outrageous clause has been adopted by a vote of 81 to 31:

ed by a vote of St to 31:

The Legislature shall pass laws with adequat penalties, preventing the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and no colored person shall ever, under any pretext, hold any office of honor or profit in this State.—N. Y. Tribune.

James Hillhouse was challenged by a hot headed southern member to fight a duel.—He replied that he would accept the challenge with the greatest pleasure provided his antagonist would have the kindness to wait until he could send home to Connecticut for his 'skunk gun.'

The Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind: By and through ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, The Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART I.—THE KEY.

General remarks on the condition of society in past and present times—Causes of evils not visible on the external of things, but are hidden in the soul of existing institutions. The interior of all things is the only 'real Reality'—the external is the mere transient expression. Rationale of Animal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, and the source of the author's impressions. Preof of a spiritual existence. Generalizations and reasonings on various laws and principles of the Universe. Universal and eternal Motion. Eternal progression of all things through circular or spiral lines of development. eternal Motion. Eternal progression of all things through circular or spiral lines of developement. Universal correspondence or analogy. The 'Great Positive Mind the Cause, Nature the Effect, and Spirit the Ultimate. &c., &c., PART II.-THE REVELATION

PART II.—THE REVELATION.

The original condition of all matter as liquid fire.

The great Sun of the 'Univercalum' as the Throne
or 'Vortex' of Infinite Power and Intelligence. Evolution of an igneous atmosphere from the Great
Ceutre, and formation of successive nebulous zones, Centre, and formation of successive nebulous zones, encircling almost the immensity of space. Formation of countless millions of suns from these, with their respective planets. The immensity of creation. Laws of planetary motion. Origin and rationale of Universal Gravitation. Our own solar tionale of Universal Gravitation. Our own solar system. Origin of the sun and planets—inhabitants of the latter. Geological history of the earth minutely traced. Developement of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and Man. Original settlement of the nations. Former inhabitants of Central America, &c. Origin of languages—of hieroglyphics—of mythological theology—of creeds and institutions that have no foundation in Nature. Former revelations. What is man physically? What is man spiritually? Analysis of the human faculties—Laws of their government. The process of death. The Second Sphere, or world of human existence. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, or great Spiritual Sun of the Universe and Throne of Di-PART III .- THE APPLICATION.

Analysis of society. Diseases of the great social Body. Corruptions of institutions—disunities—universal conflicts of interests and consequent vice. The REMEDY. The law of universal association, The REMEDY. The law of universal association, affinity, or gravitation, applicable to Man as to all other things in the Universe. A natural situation adapted to every person, and a person adapted to every natural situation. Mankind organized to correspond to the planetary system, or the Universe; i. e., each one gravitating to his own congenial employment, climate, association, &c., &c., and laboring in the sphere which he is qualified to fill. The transition-process of social reorganization, and the first sition process of social reorganization, and the first sequent steps to be taken by farmers, me chanics, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians elergymen. Society as it will be ero long. NEW HEAVEN and the NEW EARTH, &c.

For sale at the office of the Prisoner's Friend

WILLIAM B. LOGAN, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE-STREET, NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good assortment, and will sell cheap for cash. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messrs Parker & Davis.

New-Bedford, June 1.

EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rev Alexander Crumwell, and a POEM ON FREE DOM, by Mr. Charles L. Reason. pamphlet, by two of the colored literati of New-York, is now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, at the reduced price of 121-2 cents per opy.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE.

THE undersigned, gratefullyappreciating the credit generously awarded by a discerning public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would re-spectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that is establishment is pleasantly situated near Benson-ille, on the west bank of the Licking Water, or wille, on the west bank of the Licking Water, or Mill River, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town. It is 36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the South side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen. There are also twenty lodging rooms, each of which is well ventilated, and conveniently furnished for the accommodation of two furnished for the accommodation of two veniently furnished for the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are, the plunge, douche, drenchee, and spray baths. The ladies' plunge is 6 by 10 feet, 3 1-2 deep,—the gentlemens', 8 by 12, and 3 1-2 deep. There are also two cold douches, one of which is situated a mile, and the other half a mile from the establishment. The former has a fall of 22 feet, the latter, is. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There are a variety of pleasant walks passing near and to springs of pure water. The walks are sufficiently retired to allow watercure patients to appear as they should, plainly dressed, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed. d, enjoying their rambles, without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily exposed to public gaze or observation. Since daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases, and the ability or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment or inability of an invalid to bear the water treatment in its varied forms; also the necessity of applying the dry woollen blanket, or the wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment, he hesitates not to say, that the electric symptom of the skin indicates vitality or power, and that an invalid whose skin is not attended with this symptom, cannot be safely or successfully treated with water. Among the complaints which are here successfully treated, are pulmory affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflaumation of the bowels, piles, dyspepsia, general debility, nervous and spinal affections, inflammatory or chronic rheumatism, neural gia, sciatica, lame limbs, paralysis, fevers, salt rheum, scrofulous and erysipelas humors.

All patients who visit this establishment for a course of treatment, should furnish themselves

course of treatment, should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three wollen blankets, one inen and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, six crash towels, some well-worn lines to cut for fo-mentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe."

Terms for treatment and board are \$5,50 per week, for those who occupy rooms on the third floor— on the first and second floors, \$6,00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occurs a room slope. from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the third floor, will pay \$8,00 per week—on the first and second floors, \$5,50 per week. Invalids who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will procure their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price. D. RUGGLES.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 1847. N. B .- The afflicted, desirous of being examin n regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the daptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays.

" This instrument may be obtained at the establish-

BOOKS! JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH,

No. 25 CORNHILL. PACTS for the People, showing the relations of PACTS for the People, showing the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, em and objects: compiled from Official and other au thentic Documents; by Loring Moody, Price 20 cts.

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ogy, &c. Fowler's Phrenological Journal, published monthly \$1 per annum.

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the original prices, such as George Thompson's Letters and Addresses while in America, George Thompson's Lectures on British India, 8 cts. Miss A. E. Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher, 8 cts. Miss S. M. Grimke's Letters on Equality of

the Sexes, and a variety of others at the same rate. June 11.



AVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET. (OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS., where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in where she will be ready to attend to all diseases in cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, except those arising from immorality.

Mas. Morr has bad great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four of five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further companies.

ments. Her method of treatment and curing is entirely different from many others in the profession.

Her medicines are all compounded by herself from
ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND
ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who

cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

The Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States in perfect safety by expresses from Bosion. Boston, June 18th, 1847.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S

Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bel. knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

T. C. would respectfully inform the public, thathe

A. has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may fave him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms more

> Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FUSTER JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER
CONTINUES to manufacture all the *arious ap
proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 305
Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in
Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the
last ten years—and his residence and business being
both in the same building, he can be seen at home
nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He
has more room and better conveniences for the Truss
business than any other person engaged in it in this
city or any other.

city or any other.
ALSO-Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus U

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensors Bags Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deform ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Conversional Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, feels Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, for

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, Remerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized met al that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's ball and Socket; Sherman's the state of th low with one that is hard of hearing

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, of Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having had occasion to observe, that some persons Inving had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilfol workmen in accommodating Truses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the seath of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquained with the manufacture of these instruments and ined with the manufacture of these instruments and in genious in accommodating them to the variety of case which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommen him to my professional brethren, and to the public him to my professional brethren, and to the publiss a person well fitted to their wants in regard to their mportant articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr Robbins, Rozbury. Since the deatn of Mr. John Beath, I have used Since the death of Mr. Junes, those made by Mr. preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. P. F. G. ROBBINS, M. D. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D. From Dr. Green, Boston From Dr. Green,

I have sent many persons to be fitted with Trusers and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in

consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847.
The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr.
F. Foster, to J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required invalids, and fully believes that the character of himself supporters are the character of himself supporters and support work will favorably compare with that of other at

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Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Jours

MASSACHUSETTS .- Milton Bonney , Lowell ;- B. & J

Massachusetts.—MiltonBonney, Lovell;—B. d. J.
Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Nantuckli;—Ilias Richards, Weymouth,—George W. Benson,
Morthampton; John Levy, Merrimack.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amaranary Paine, Prevident,
William Adams, Pautucket.
NEW-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; James
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, Na
terleo;—John H. Parker, Peru.
PENNSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, West Grote;
PENNSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, West Grote;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Han
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Han
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philatel.
John Cox, Hemorton; Columbiana.

TP All relating to to be direc IF TEL vance; or IP Six dollars, if PADY nserted th Financi GRAY LORI WENDERL

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REFL FACTS C

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